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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)

(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

'A'

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor)

Abdur Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).

Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).

Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).

Achint Ram, Shri (Patiala).

Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).

Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved —Sch Castes).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).

Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).

Anjanappa Shri B. (Nellore-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).

Asnar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).

Atchamamba, Dr. Komareju (Vijayavada).

Awasthi, Shri Jagadish (Bilhaur).

A—contd.

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Badan Singh, Ch (Bisauli).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).

Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahar—Reserved—Sch. Ccastes).

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).

Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).

Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).

Banerjee, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).

Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

B—*contd.*

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).

Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).

Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).

Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).

Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).

Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).

Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).

Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).

Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).

Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).

Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).

Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).

Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).

Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).

Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).

Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan (Pudukottai).

Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka)

Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'D'

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra-Reserved-Sch. Castes).

Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).

D—contd.

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan (Purlia).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore)

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).

Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).

Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Deo, Shri Shankar (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S (Amravati).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpuri).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).

Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

'E'

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

'G'

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).

Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik)

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareli).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch Castes)

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrajji (Balaghat)

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri A. V. (Jalna).

Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jamshedpur).

Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch—Behar).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).

Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri (Kasergod).

G —*contd.*

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).

Goundar, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).

Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).

Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).

Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

'H'

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).

Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).

Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker (Halar).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch Tribes).

'I'

Imam, Shri Mohammed (Chitaldrug).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

'J'

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

J —*contd.*

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).

Jena Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhulan Sinha, Shri (Siwan).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Tellicherv).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

'K'

Kale, Shrimati Anasuvabai (Nagpur).

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopargaon).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

K —contd.

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).

Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).

Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).

Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleshwar).

K —contd.

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).

Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).

Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kunhan; Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Balj Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'L'

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).

'M'

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat)

Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).

Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).

Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).

Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).

Malhotra, Shri Thakur Das (Jammu and Kashmir).

M —contd.

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).

Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).

Maniyangadan. Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

Manjula Debi, Shrimati (Goalpara).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).

Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).

Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih)

Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).

Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).

Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Jaswant Rai (Jodhpur).

Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).

Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).

Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).

Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).

Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).

M—contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).

Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).

Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).

Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).

Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu)

More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).

Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).

Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Munisamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).

Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'N'

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingam (Nagercoil).

Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).

Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).

Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).

Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shriniwasrao (Osmanabad).

Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Nanjappa, Shri C. (Nilgiris).

Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).

Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

'O'

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

'P'

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).

Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Palaniyandi, Shri M. (Peramalur).

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).

Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).

Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch Tribes).

Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).

Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).

Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur)

Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbhai (Anand).

Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).

Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).

Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

P —contd.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pragi Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes)

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

'R'

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).

Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).

Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kheri).

Rai Bahadur. Shri (Bharatpur).

Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Raju, Shri Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).

Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

R —contd.

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendergarh).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).

Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).

Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).

Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).

Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).

Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar):

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).

Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda)

R—*contd.*

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).

Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).

Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).

Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).

Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).

Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S'

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).

Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk)

Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).

Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).

Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

S—*contd.*

Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput-Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).

Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana)

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada)

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna)

Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sen, Shri Asoka Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

Servai, Shri A. Vairavan (Tanjore).

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).

Shankuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jaipur).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).

Shastri Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S —contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Singh, Shri Awadesh Kumar (Katihar).

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).

Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).

Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).

Sinha, Shri Banarasi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

S —contd.

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).

Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Suder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).

Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).

Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).

Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).

Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patna).

Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

T—*contd.*

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).

Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

V—*contd.*

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).

Venkat Rao, Shri A. R. (Jalna).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

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The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Frank Anthony.

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Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri B. S. Murthy

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

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Shri Raghubir Sahai

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Surendra Mahanty

Shri Jaipal Singh

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Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya

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Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.

Shri N. M. Wadiwa

Shri Sarangadhara Sinha

Shri Shivram Rango Rane

Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee

Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

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Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

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Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri Surti Kistaiya
Shri Rungsung Suisa
Shri B. L. Chandak
Shri K. R. Achar
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
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Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri R Ramanathan Chettiar
Shri M. Sankarapandian
Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Jhulan Sinha
Shri Ramji Verma
Shri Govind Malaviya
Shri R L. Jangde
Shri N. C. Kasliwal
Shri Dodda Thimmaiah
Shri M. L. Dwivedi
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Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Shri Ramji Verma
Shri R. K. Khadilkar
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Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
Shrimati Krishna Mehta
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Shri Jiyalal Mandal
Shri K. G. Wodeyar
Shri Nandubhai Nichhabhai Patel
Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
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Shri Balasaheb Patil
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar
Shri Shambhu Charan

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Shri Upendranath Barman
Shri N. G Ranga
Shri H. C. Dasappa
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Prabhat Kar
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri N. Siva Raj
Shri Khushwaqt Rai

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Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
Shri Amolakh Chand
Shri T. R. Deogirikar
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Shri M. Govinda Reddy
Shri Rohit Manushankar Dave
Shri M. Basavapunnaiah

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Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy
Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal Malviya
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Mohammed Imam
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri Braj Raj Singh

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Shri Frank Anthony
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Shri T. N. Singh
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
Shri Mulchand Dube
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Shri S. A. Dange
Acharya J. B. Kripalani
Shri Indulal Yajnik
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri B. K. Gaikwad
Dr A. Krishnaswami
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman

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Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri A. E. T. Barrow
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar

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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala
Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra
Shri Doraiswami Gounder
Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri U. Muthuramlinga Thevar

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan
Shri Amar Nath Agarwal
Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor
Dr R P. Dube
Shri M N Govindan Nair

Rules Committee

Shri M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar—*(Chairman)*
Sardar Hukam Singh
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri C R Pattabhi Ramam
Shri Tekur Subramanyam
Shri Radhelal Vyas
Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane
Shri Shivram Rango Rane
Dr Sushila Nayar
Shri K T K Tangamani
Shri Purushottamdas R Patel
Shri Amjad Ali
Shri M R Masani
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Law.—Shri A. K. Sen.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health.—Shri D P Karmarkar.

Minister of Co-operation.—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oil.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure.—Shri B. Gupta Reddy.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Anil K. Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning.—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.—Shrimati Violet Alva.

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation.—Shri Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation.—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning.—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence.—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri A. C. Joshi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development.—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 14th August, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bhopal Capital Project

*112. **Shri V C Shukla**
Shri Vajpayee

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1431 on the 3rd April, 1958 and state

(a) whether any decision has since been taken over the question of including the Bhopal Capital Project in the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the broad details of the decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N Mishra). (a) and (b) During his recent visit the Programme Adviser, Planning Commission was furnished with some details of the construction programme and amenities to be provided in the new capital These are under examination

Shri V. C Shukla: May I know at what stage the examination is at present and what specific persons are holding up an early decision in this respect?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The State Government has not prepared the full project report As a matter of fact, the Programme Adviser was given only a note wherein there was some draft outline of the scheme, and that was the difficulty

Shri V. C Shukla. Since the new capital of Madhya Pradesh has been necessitated by the reorganisation of States not foreseen at the time the State's development plans were drawn up, may I know if the Government will consider the feasibility of giving some grants over and above the grants already made for the Second Five Year Plan of the State

Shri L N Mishra There is no question of giving any additional grant It is difficult for the Centre to give them any additional grant for capital works, it is for the State Government, and there too they can give only at the cost of some social service programmes

श्री वाजपेयी क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में केन्द्र को राजधानी के निर्माण के लिए एक बडी धनराशि देने के लिए लिखा है और यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र कोई खास चिट्ठी तो नहीं आयी है । लेकिन यह चीज तो है कि वह पैसा चाहते हैं । लेकिन पैसा मिलना बडा कठिन है । उनको खुद उठाना है पैसा । तीन बरस में उन्होंने जो पैसा उठाया है वह अनुमान से कम उठाया गया है । अगले दो वर्ष में यह सम्भावना नहीं है कि वह ज्यादा पैसा उठा सकेंगे ।

National Productivity Council

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*113. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has been fully constituted and suitably manned; and

(b) whether the Council has drawn up any programme of its work especially with regard to the establishment of local, regional and industry-wise Productivity Councils?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The National Productivity Council, which was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, on the 12th February 1958, has now on it representatives of various Central Government Ministries, All India Organisations of employers and labour, and certain other institutions. The nominations of the representatives of Local Productivity Councils, technicians and certain other interests, aggregating to 16 out of the total membership of the Council (60), will be finalised shortly. Recruitment of administrative staff of the Council, including productivity specialists, will be completed during the month of August, 1958.

(b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the tentative programme of work is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 113].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that some of the regional councils have been started. May I know what are the other places where regional councils will be started?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Local productivity councils have started at Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madras and Bombay.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this organisation will act as an autonomous body, or will be a part of the department of Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be more or less an autonomous body registered under the Registration of Societies Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the productivity councils will be set up industry-wise or region-wise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present approach is that it will be local—town or city-wise It may be later on it may have to develop industry-wise also.

Shri Damani: May I know how many meetings have been held of this Council and what important decisions have been taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Several decisions have been taken, and I have also placed before the House the decisions taken at several meetings of the Council and its governing body.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any technicians are likely to be sent abroad, and if so to what places?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are such programmes of about 15 teams to be sent to different countries. The programme is being finalised

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether this Council has formulated any programme as to the particular industries it should concentrate on?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, if the hon Member looks into the statement, he will find that the entire details of the programme have been given. Just now we are concentrating on developing productivity consciousness in local areas. Later on it might emerge that we will try it industry-wise also.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated the local productivity councils have been established in Madras, Coimbatore, Bombay and other places, and in the statement I find that very soon a monthly journal called *Productivity Review* will be published. May I know whether it will be published only in English or Hindi, or other regional languages also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present only in English, but later on the idea is to translate it into regional languages also.

Shri Ranga: What is meant by the statement made by the hon. Minister that it would be more or less autonomous? Who appoints the personnel of these councils at the Centre and also at the State levels? Is it the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is by a regular election. If the hon. Member is interested he may look into the constitution of the National Productivity Council which is available in the Parliament Library. If he looks into it, he will find that labour and employers are equally represented. About one-fourth of the seats are reserved for Government nominations, and the rest are the technicians to be elected by the joint body of the three categories.

Shri Dasappa: What are the financial commitments of the Government and to what extent are the various industries going to share in the cost of this Council?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The provision for the current year is about Rs. 10 lakhs, and there is, for the foreign exchange component of it, a grant coming from the T.C.M. and various international organisations.

Shri Dasappa: I want to know to what extent the industries are going to contribute to the expenditure?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Membership fee is the only thing for the present. For the L.P.C. every industry will have to pay a certain quota, a certain subscription, but later on when the productivity movement gathers momentum, it is our idea also to collect subscriptions, donations and various types of contribution by industries.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this rate we can cover very few questions.

Employees' Provident Fund Contribution

*115. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1432 on the 3rd April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding the enhancement of the rate of contribution to Employees' Provident Fund from 6¼ to 8¼ per cent; and

(b) If so, the nature of the decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan: In view of the commitment of the Government, may I know by what time a final decision will be taken in this matter?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to state categorically the time. The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What are the difficulties in coming to a decision to implement this particular scheme?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): In principle the decision has been taken as we have communicated the fact to the House. As to when actually this can be brought into operation, well that is a matter which is being considered. It depends upon conditions, the conditions in industry at the moment, for example. We have made up our mind, we will certainly introduce this change, but for the time being it cannot be done because as I said of the prevailing conditions.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should allow me to call out the name or identify the Member before he begins to speak. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the employers' associations are not agreeing to this proposal, and if so the steps taken by the Government to persuade them peacefully but firmly? My information is that the employers are not agreeing to this proposal and this is the main reason why Government is feeling shy.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may put his question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether the employers are not agreeing to this proposal, and if so the steps taken by Government to persuade them peacefully but firmly.

Shri Nanda: It is true that they are reluctant, but it is not our intention to try to persuade them at this moment.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Is it not a fact that the Union Government consulted the State Labour Ministers at the last conference at Naini Tal and the State Labour Ministers unanimously agreed to this proposal? If there is such unanimity, what is the difficulty in implementing this proposal?

Shri Nanda: I have already said the principle has been accepted, but the question is what is the most opportune time to apply it? In our assessment this is not the time, this is not the proper moment.

Shri Tangamani: After the State Labour Ministers' Conference, when the decision of that conference was placed before the 16th Indian Labour Conference, it was agreed by the representatives of Government and also labour that this 8-1|3 per cent. should be implemented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should come to the question.

Shri Tangamani: I am coming to the question. At that time the employers' representatives wanted time. May I know whether the time that the employers' representatives wanted has elapsed, and if not, how long they propose to take?

Shri Nanda: Yes, they wanted an extended time; that was also agreed to. We are soon going to have a conference with them to consider this matter. But, for the moment, as I said, there is no intention to apply it forthwith.

Indian Nationals in China

*116. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts are due to the Indian nationals who were in the employment of the Shanghai Municipal Police and other authorities in China;

(b) whether they have approached the Government of India for use of diplomatic channel to help them for the realisation of their dues; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken in this connection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Large amounts are due to Indian nationals who were in the employment of Shanghai Municipal Council (which included Municipal Police) only and in no other place in China.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government of India have been making representations to the People's Republic of China and the matter is still under consideration by them.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether there is any possibility of an early settlement of the matter?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The matter is under consideration.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We do not know. How can we?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that Rs. 50,000 have already been paid by the Government of India for the Indian nationals some two years back, and whether Government are able to get back the money from the Chinese Government?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether it is a fact that some amount, perhaps Rs. 50,000, was paid by the Government of India two years ago, and whether that has been recovered from the Chinese Government.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The total amount in respect of gratuity, deferred pay and long leave pay etc. due to the Indian ex-employees is reported to be Rs. 4,12,284.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether the Government of India have paid any amount as temporary relief?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Government of India sanctioned and paid *ex-gratia* payments to each of these individuals to the extent of about 25 per cent. of the total of his verified claim in respect of gratuity, deferred pay and long leave pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 250 in each individual case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have the Government of China made up that amount or paid that amount?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No.

Fiats and Baby Hindustan Cars

***117. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many Fiats and Baby Hindustan Cars were made available to Delhi market in the years 1957 and 1958;

(b) how many of these were sold to Government officials against any quota fixed for them; and

(c) have any of these cars been resold by the officers, and if so, how many?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 401 Fiat cars and no Baby Hindustan cars were made available to the Delhi market in 1957; the corresponding figures for 1958 (first five months) were 14 Fiat and 69 Hindustan Baby cars respectively.

(b) There is no control over the distribution of motor vehicles and no quota is fixed for Governmental officials.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government are aware that these cars are selling in the market for Rs. 2,000 more than the scheduled price, and if so, what Government propose to do to regulate the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the dealer is concerned, the listed prices are announced; and none of the complaints received by us has been in respect of a dealer charging a higher price. But it is true that in some cases, some higher prices have been reported to have been charged by the intermediaries.

Therefore, since the last one month, we have brought in a sort of informal regulation, by which a register is kept by important dealers in the country, and a monthly return will be sent to Government showing the order of registration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether Government are aware that these registers which they propose to introduce will not help matters in any case, because there are a number of entries from the relations and friends of the dealers themselves, and most of these entries are likely to be not genuine, which has been the past experience. May I know whether Government have taken that into consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have carefully considered this aspect, and we are also going to have sample-checking to see that the registration takes place in the name of the person whose name has been entered in the register. We are also contemplating a sort of regulation which was prevalent during the war, namely that nobody who buys a car will be permitted to re-sell it in less than a year.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have sent orders to the Hindustan Motors to the effect that they should make a complete list of the buyers who have placed orders with them together with the priority of the orders received, and that list has to be submitted to Government before the cars are distributed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not exactly like that. But, as I mentioned—and the hon. Member would be satisfied—we are going to get a monthly return of the entries in the register maintained by important dealers of every car in the whole country.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the Minister aware that as a result of the hundred-day strike in the Premier Automobile Co. which was producing the Fiat is selling in the Bombay market at more than Rs. 15,000, and that too with the connivance of the company which wants to make good the loss on account of the strike of the past one hundred days?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we having a discussion on that now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned that no dealer charges any price higher than the listed price.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether any licensing policy has been decided with regard to the Baby Hindustan, that is the Hindustan—10 and the Standard—10, and whether it is a fact that in deciding this new policy, the Standard Motors are expected to undergo a heavy loss as against the others, that is, against the Fiat manufacturers? I understand, if I am correct—if I am not correct, the Minister may correct me—that the Baby Hindustan has now been stopped, that is, further imports have been stopped.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. A press note was issued at the end of a conference which we had recently. And it was decided that in view of the shortage of foreign exchange, neither the Standard Vanguard nor the Hindustan Baby nor the Dodge and the Plymouth should be manufactured for at least a year to come; also, there has been absolutely no complaint either from the Standard Motors or from anybody else that they have been given a less quota or otherwise. As a matter of fact, I would recall the statement issued by the representative of the Standard Motors on his return to Madras after the conference, that they were all fully satisfied with the decisions of the conference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Tyagi: Will the Fiat continue to be imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: Why it is that the Fiat will continue to be imported?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had called Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the estimated demand for these Baby cars, and the estimated supply of these cars? May I also know whether it is not a fact that the manufacturers themselves are interested in creating this gap or this scarcity in order to make the best of profits?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the demand is concerned, it is in excess of the supply position. But as I have submitted to the House several times,

it is not possible in the present foreign exchange situation to allow the full demand of the country to be imported, either in the component form or in the CKD pack form, and, therefore, there is bound to be a little amount of shortage, and therefore, a heavy rush on the demand of these cars.

Shri Kasliwal: After the stoppage of the manufacture of the Baby Hindustan cars, what type of Baby car will be made available to the Delhi market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have explained, Fiat-1100 and Standard-10 form the Baby category. The Hindustan Motors also will have the Ambassador manufacture, and, therefore, all the three manufacturers were persuaded and all of them agreed that they will concentrate on one model each during the next one year.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what percentage of the parts of Fiat is being manufactured in India, and if the percentages are not equal, may I know why a favoured treatment has been shown to the Fiat manufacturers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Again, this is not a very correct impression. The broad outline of the policies that we have laid down with the concurrence of the manufacturers is that 1·25 will be the ratio to the Hindustan Ambassador, because it has the highest percentage of indigenous components, namely 59 per cent., and 1 to Fiat, which has got 37 per cent. indigenous components, and 0·75 to Standard, which has got 30 per cent. indigenous component

Retting of Coconut Husks

*118. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Government of India to introduce a system of licensing for dealers in raw and retted coconut husks and also licensing for retting places;

(b) if so, when this request was made; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In July, 1957.

(c) The Coir Industry Act 1953, does not contain any provision for licensing of dealers in raw and retted husks. It, however, empowers the Coir Board for licensing of retting places. Draft Rules for licensing of retting places have been framed and the Draft Rules together with necessary amendments to the Act are under examination.

Indian Nationals in South Africa

*119. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government of India as a result of the U.N. General Assembly resolution appealing to South Africa to discuss the problems of persons of Indian origin with the Governments of India and Pakistan; and

(b) the results threof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the U N. General Asembly Resolution dated the 26th November, 1957, the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed the Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa at New York on the 8th April, 1958, conveying the Government of India's desire to enter into and pursue negotiations with the Government of South Africa. No reply has so far been received from the South African Government. Steps have, however, been taken to include the item regarding the question of treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India had been making efforts on their own or the Governments of India and Pakistan

have made any efforts jointly in this direction?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They have made these efforts singly and jointly according to the Resolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the South African Government refuses to discuss this matter with the Governments of India and Pakistan, will any alternative method of solving this question be explored?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is hypothetical.

Experimental Television System in the A.I.R.

*126. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an experimental Television system has been set up in the New Delhi Research Department of the All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total cost incurred thereon; and

(d) whether the results have been found encouraging?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) to (d). In view of the large number of questions and enquiries received regarding experimental television unit here, a detailed statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 114].

Shri Ram Krishan: In view of the fact that the experiment at Delhi was very successful, may I know whether Government propose to set up such units in other parts of the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Much as we would like to have such units all over the country, the hon. Member will find from the statement itself that this unit is being set up because we are able to get help, and a part of the machinery which we have has been bought at a very concessional price. The monetary question and the difficulties that we have today are such that it will not be possible for us to think of any other unit for some time to come.

Shri Ram Krishan: What is the nature of the equipment so far received from UNESCO?

Dr. Keskar: We have not yet received any equipment, UNESCO have agreed to give a partial sum this year and they propose to give another bigger sum next year for the experimental unit here. The sum will not be in the shape of equipment alone; there will be some technical help also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is mentioned in the statement that this experimental unit will be used for community and educational purposes and the shows might not be many or for long duration. May I know if it has already been used for community and educational purposes, how many shows of this kind have been given and what has been the reception?

Dr. Keskar: The question of carrying on this community television broadcast will come when the unit begins to function. At present, we have not even got all the equipment. We have only got partial equipment which is being tested. A very vital component of the unit has still to come, and, as I have indicated in the statement, we are trying to get it on loan. Only when it comes there will be the full technical unit to carry on full scale experiment.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the foreign exchange component of the amount which has already been spent?

Dr. Keskar: At no stage has any foreign exchange been involved. In fact, the idea of the unit began with the buying at a very concessional price of the unit which Messrs. Phillips had brought here for the Industrial Exhibition, and we have not bought any equipment from outside. Even the equipment that we now propose to have will be got on loan.

Shri Negi Reddy: But loan also involves foreign exchange.

Shri Supakar: May I know the total cost that we shall ultimately have to pay and what will be the range in mileage of this television system?

Dr. Keskar: The cost of the equipment that we should have in order to have a full unit comes to about Rs 2 lakhs, and the loan that we are envisaging is one which can be returned; the equipment can be returned, if later we do not want it

Shri Tangamani: From the statement, we find that Phillips' equipment was purchased as early as 1955. May I know how long it will be before the regular unit is set up in Bombay?

Dr. Keskar: The Phillips unit was bought and at that time we were on the point of having very quickly the other parts; but due to difficulties of foreign exchange, this has been delayed. We hope to get the other equipment soon, and we also hope that during this financial year we will be able to have the experimental unit working in the villages around Delhi.

Shri P. K. Deo: What would be the range of visibility of this television system?

Dr. Keskar: We expect it will cover a radius of 20—25 miles from Delhi.

Immigration to U.K.

*121. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri U. L. Patil:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been sudden rise in the immigration of Indians to the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government has received any representation from the U.K. Government in this connection; and

(d) the steps, if any, Government propose to take or has so far taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). The Government of United Kingdom recently brought to the notice of Government that there was a large influx to the U.K. of Indians arriving in that country by air to seek employment. The number of such persons reported to have reached that country during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 is 5,100; 5,600; and 6,600 respectively. These figures, however, do not tally with the figures of passports granted by Government to Indians, who are presumed to have gone there for settlement. These figures for the three years are 1,156; 2,007 and 1,501 respectively. It has also come to the notice of Government that some Indians have managed to go to U.K. on forged passports. Necessary action is being taken wherever possible to apprehend the culprits and to take necessary legal action against them Action has also been taken to tighten up control at the Check Posts in India

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if it is a fact that certain private agencies are encouraging this immigration for their monetary gain?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): If I may say so, we believe that is, to some extent, so—private agencies manufacturing forged passports for the purpose.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What has been the objection of the U.K. Government to this influx of Indians into U.K.? Are they impinging on the employment market?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To the best of my recollection, no formal objection has been taken. But there is no doubt that the U.K. Government have been somewhat concerned; not merely do people go from India but from other countries too. For instance, probably some people go from Pakistan and many more from Jamaica and elsewhere. Many people who have gone from India and Pakistan do not know any language except sometimes Punjabi which is not useful or helpful in U.K. The result is that they become itinerant vendors. They may affect the employment situation here and there, but they also create other problems; because of lack of knowledge of customs, language etc., petty local problems arise. We have not encouraged this at all. In fact, we are definitely discouraging it. It is not to our credit that people who have got no resources or no educational background should go there.

Shri Ranga: Why should we discourage only a few thousand Indians going to England and making a good living there, in view of the fact that from various other countries large numbers have been going to England and finding employment, and there is also shortage of labour there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer has already been given. This is only argument.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if in the view of the Government of India there is any relation between the apparent discomfort of the British Government at the increased influx of Indians into the U.K. and the accentuation of the colour bar in that country? If so, what steps are being taken to see that colour bar is not applied in the way it is being done?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what answer to give to that question. I think there has been a tendency in the U.K. for the colour bar to come into evidence in some places, not many and not at all supported by the Government. Probably the largest number of people going to U.K. today, that is, the so-called coloured people, are from Jamaica and other places. They are a smaller number relatively from India. But if I may, I would like to tell Shri Ranga that it is not appropriate that people who do not bring credit to India should go from India; such people should not go to any country.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know from which part of this country the largest number of people have made the exodus?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has been indicated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been said.

Closure of Industrial Units

*122. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of those industrial units which are either completely or partially closed at present for want of raw materials;

(b) the number of persons unemployed on account of closure; and

(c) the value of production lost as a result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There have been very few cases of complete or partial closures of industrial units on account of shortage of raw materials, particularly imported raw materials. However, no precise statistics are available on this account as the closures are sometimes partial, sometimes of a purely temporary

nature and in several cases the closures have been averted due to suitable action being taken by the industrial units concerned or by some sort of timely assistance from the State and Central Governments.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the requirements of foreign exchange to meet the needs of raw materials for various industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Several assessments have been made; but, when the availability is limited, then, assessment and availability are poles apart.

Shri Morarka: May I know what the assessment is—the total foreign exchange required for equipment of this kind?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The other way round; instead of assessing now, we generally determine what is available and then try to allocate to the different industrial units.

Shri Morarka: My question is not answered. The hon. Minister said in the first instance that assessment is made and there is a gap between the requirements and availability. My question, what is our requirement; what is the result of the assessment.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The requirement will directly depend upon what amount of production we can permit in a unit; and, on that assessment could be made and is being made. And, it could not be a firm assessment because the availability determines the allocations.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know how this is affecting our export market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For export market, there is absolutely no restriction on any import quota of raw materials being granted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that, even in some of the engineering units which are actually carrying on priority projects for Government and fabricating steel, there has been actual closure? In what way do the Government propose to prevent these temporary closures, as the Government say? Are there any sort of negotiations going on to keep them going till the raw materials come in?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We try to allocate as large a quantity of steel to the engineering industry as possible, and particularly to those industries which are serving the core projects. But, there are, as the hon. lady Member pointed out, temporary dislocations because of the goods not arriving in time or not being adequate. In such cases individual attention is being paid.

Shri Damani: May I know what steps have been taken by Government or proposed to be taken by Government to manufacture those imported raw materials in our country? How many licences have been granted and when will they start working?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our efforts now, as in the past, are almost concentrated on seeing that the imports we get are reduced from time to time. And, it will not be possible to separate out licences on that account. But the entire licencing policy is either of the import saving or the export earning angle.

Shri Bose: May I know what are those industries which require these raw materials?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Any number of them; for instance, steel, non-ferrous metals, and the components of various types of engineering goods, several types of chemicals and pharmaceuticals etc.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if it is the policy of the Ministry to help to get certain raw materials from outside to fulfil certain contracts entered into by Government, for instance communications etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the earlier answer said, the priorities are decided on the basis of the core projects. Generally, our endeavour is to fulfil the requirements of the industries catering to the core projects, as far as possible.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that whenever there is a shortage of raw materials, the industries nearabout the towns or areas where the ports are more benefited and the industries in the background or the interior region do not get sufficient raw materials; and, if so, are Government contemplating a quota system?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Nothing is based on whether it is located at port or not. Everything is based on the requirements of the particular industry and the availability of foreign exchange for that category of industry.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that, as a result of the inadequacy of raw film and the ban on its import, there is a state of large-scale unemployment and certain units are being threatened to be closed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already covered that in my main answer.

Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

*123. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families affected by the acquisition of land and houses for the construction of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the inhabitants of the affected villages;

(c) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the number of oustees of these villages who have been appointed in Class III and Class IV posts and for training in the mechanical and technical trades in the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited up to the 31st July, 1958?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 598 families.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 115.]

(d) 49 and 111 oustees have been appointed in Class III and Class IV posts respectively and 19 ustees have been selected for training in the mechanical and technical trades upto 31st July, 1958.

Shri Manubhai Shah: With your permission, Sir, I may say I have also obtained the latest information. These figures are a lower estimate and the present figures of appointment out of the oustees is about 325 in Classes III and IV.

Shri Tangamani: In similar circumstances the Bhakra oustees were given land or settled before they were ousted. May I know why, after the lapse of nearly two years since then, no person has been given house or land?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is covered by the statement. The hon. Member will notice that all the awards of compensation, as soon as decided by the Land Acquisition Officers, are paid to the oustees and over and above that an *ex-gratia* payment is contemplated by the Nangal Board even though the primary responsibility for resettlement is of the Punjab Government.

Shri Tangamani: Has it come to the notice of Government that those who were ousted and had cultivated maize in the neighbouring areas which were not affecting the factory have been beaten with lathis and charge-sheeted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. In some cases they might have occupied unauthorisedly. I do not know whether they were charge-sheeted. No such cases have come to our notice.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any agreement was reached between the Punjab Government and the company and the oustees that the compensation which is awarded by the Land Acquisition Officer and thereafter by the Senior Sub-Judge, will not be disturbed? May I also know whether it is not a fact that against that, an appeal has been filed by the company in the High Court?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The exact position is this. An award was granted by the Land Acquisition Officer; and, over that, an appeal was preferred by certain of the oustees and the revision court stipulated some other compensation than what was originally granted. Therefore the company was, naturally, free to approach the High Court for revision of that.

Shri Tangamani: In nearly 80 villages the oustees have lost as much as 4200 acres. May I know whether Government have got information as to how much of land these oustees were able to get in place of that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The entire responsibility cannot be taken by the Nangal Board. We have taken care to see that all oustees are preferentially employed in the Nangal factory itself. As indicated earlier 325 people are taken on the monthly rate. And the House would be glad to note that over and above this, 800 oustees are provided on the daily rate basis in the Nangal factory itself

Export of Cement

*124. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Mohammed Elias:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to export cement to Middle East and South East Asian countries;

(b) if so, the quantity of cement to be exported to these countries;

(c) the estimated foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof;

(d) how do the Indian prices of cement compare with the current World prices; and

(e) whether Government are contemplating to subsidise exports of cement with funds out of the profits made by the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 116.]

Shri Kodiyan: May I know the countries to which this cement is going to be exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Shri Tyagi: Unlike export of sugar, are Government in a position to give an assurance to this House that the losses that they might incur on the export of cement will not be passed on to the consumers in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That question really does not arise. In my statement I have clearly indicated that the losses will be partly borne by the S.T.C. and partly by the Government of India and partly passed on to the industries concerned.

Shri Tyagi: Not to the consumers.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri Kodiyan: What are the prospects of Indian cement competing with foreign manufactured cement and what steps do Government propose to take to increase the export of cement and what would be the total....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not so many 'ands'.

Shri Kodiyan: What would be the total quantity of export if we were to embark upon an extensive export programme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can divide the question into three parts. The present target that we have fixed is about 2 lakh tons and the chances of our export are not at all dim. As a

matter of fact, we have succeeded in contracting for 25,000 tons; and another contract for about 75,000 tons is under consideration.

With regard to the second part as to what quantity we can make available, in order to earn more foreign exchange we have to export even at the cost of current domestic consumption and we are determined to export more. In the case of cement, production is rising so fast that this contingency may not arise.

As for the third part of the question, the cement cost in our country in some cases is lower than that in other countries in the world but as far as the big and large-scale cement-producing countries are concerned, our cost is still higher.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Just like sugar and cement, may I know whether the Government is considering to improve the export of tea also, considering the growing competition from China, East Africa and Japan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a different question.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether we have already disposed of the stocks of cement that we imported last year which were lying in the godowns?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is entirely incorrect. Nothing is lying in godown today. The stocks in the factories are cleared leaving only 3-4 days' production and it is quicker as compared to clearance in the past when the production was much lower.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My question was about the imported cement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that nothing is lying in the godowns.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He said that there was nothing in the factories.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even in the factories, there is only a stock of 3-4 days. Next question.

Working Journalists' Wage Board

*125. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. C. Jain:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 2074 on the 7th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether discussions have since been held by Government with representatives of Working Journalists and Newspaper managements on the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding Working Journalists' Wage Board;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether a committee has been set up to fix the wages of the Working Journalists; and

(d) if so, what are its terms of reference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes. It has not been found possible to come to an agreement during the discussions held with the representatives of the working journalists and newspaper employers.

(c) and (d). A special committee has been set up on the 14th June, 1958 under the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Ordinance, 1958 for making recommendations to the Central Government in regard to the rates of wages to be fixed for working journalists.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that recently a resolution was passed against the new wage board committee in a meeting of the newspaper employers and may I also know whether the decision of the new wage committee would be legally binding on the employers?

Shri Abid Ali: Such a resolution has been passed and communicated to us. The work of the committee is going on and the newspaper establishments are co-operating with the committee.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any meeting of this committee has been held and whether both the groups were invited to this meeting?

Shri Abid Ali: Several meetings of the committee have already been held but groups have not yet been invited because the representations have been invited and they are now examining them. After this part of the job is over, then the representatives will be invited by the committee.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know which of the newspapers are not co-operating with the committee and what the Ministry is going to do with them so far as the representation is concerned?

Shri Abid Ali: We have received about 150 representations from the interests concerned

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In certain cases, the wages of the working journalists paid as a result of the wage board decision were recovered May I know whether the employers have agreed to pay back or stop such recoveries?

Shri Abid Ali: This question does not arise out of the main question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a simple question arising out of this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the hon. Members have begun to decide whether it does arise or not. In fact, I am the person who should decide on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is very simple. He says that there is a committee appointed. In the past there had been huge recoveries from the journalists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question might be put. Then alone I can decide.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether the employers are agreeable to this, whether this much has been agreed as a result of the talks.

Shri Abid Ali: Separate notice is necessary.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Special Committee which was set up on 14th June 1958 as per the Ordinance has at least fixed wages for some of these newspaper concerns?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The work of the committee has not advanced to that stage that they can make any fixation. They are going into the written representations submitted by the various establishments and the other parties and then there will be some kind of an oral examination.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, चूंकि यह विषय ऐसा है जिसके कि तय होने में वर्षों लग गये है और चूंकि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिये क्या उस कमेटी को यह हिदायत दी गई है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अपना कार्य समाप्त कर दे ?

श्री नन्दा . जी हा ऐसी हिदायत दी गई है ।

Shri Mahanty: In view of the fact that there is now a *de novo* enquiry in the light of the capacity of the newspaper units to pay remuneration to the working journalists, may I know why this question was not referred to the same wage board which was constituted and why this committee has been staffed only by Government servants?

Shri Nanda: That has been done in the interest of expeditious settlement of this very much vexed question which has been there for so many years.

Shri Mahanty: My point is this. Why was this not referred to the same wage board? We want to know the reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer may not be satisfying to the hon. Member but he has given the answer that it is for the purpose of expedi-

tious disposal and this was a vexed question. So, Government has thought it fit to appoint this committee.

Shri Mahanty: Can we understand that a special committee with Government employees alone will help in expediting matters?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This would be entering into an argument.

श्री यादव क्या कोई समय निश्चित किया गया है जिसके कि भीतर इस कमेटी को अपना काम पूरा कर लेना है ?

श्री नन्दा : उनको अपना काम जल्द पूरा करने के लिए कहा गया था, तीन महीने का समय लगने का खयाल था मगर मालूम होता है कि कुछ ज्यादा समय लग जायगा ।

Iron Ore

*126. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate agreement has been reached with the Japanese interests for the export of iron ore from Tamaka iron ore mines in Sukhinda in Orissa;

(b) whether the Orissa Government have made any reference to the Government of India for facilitating the export of iron ore from these mines; and

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for any kind of assistance for loading of iron ores in Paradip Port?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the State Government in consultation with the different Ministries of the Government of India and the State Trading Corporation decided to start the export of 50,000 tons of iron ore between December 1957 and May 1958 and whether this quantity has been exported?

Shri Kanungo: There was no amount fixed. In November last year, we tried to ship them but unfortunately because of weather conditions, the ship could not be loaded and they had to go back.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the State Government approached for any financial assistance for exporting this iron ore so that they may get power vessels? What was the amount asked for and given?

Shri Kanungo: For the export of ores, no financial help is necessary.

Shri Panigrahi: For power vessels.

Shri Kanungo: No such request was made to this Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to know whether the export of iron ore from Tamaka has been held up because of the difficulties we have encountered in finalising the contract for selling iron ore to Japan?

Shri Kanungo: There is no holding back on that account or any other account.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that the ports in the eastern coast are overcrowded and there is difficulty in exporting ore from the ports there, would the Government consider utilising the ports on the western coast?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri P. K. Deo: Pending construction of the railway line between Sambalpur and Titlagarh for the transport of Rourkela iron ore through the Vizag port, are the Government considering the export of iron ores from the Sukhinda mines through Paradip Port?

Shri Kanungo: That is exactly the source from which the ore has to be exported.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the proposed railway lines to facilitate the transport of these ores from these regions in Orissa as well as in Andhra Pradesh are under active consideration and whether any decision has been taken on them?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken and the construction has started.

Shri Tyagi: In connection with part (a) of this question, may I know for how many years have the Government of India committed themselves to supply iron ore? Have they taken into account the danger of Japanese competition in the supply of manufactured iron and steel in the East Asian markets?

Shri Kanungo: All these factors have been taken into consideration. The present contracts are up to 1962.

Shri Kasliwal: It appears that the State Trading Corporation has entered into an agreement for supply of iron ore to Japan. May I know whether in that agreement there is any reference to any particular mine from which the iron ore will be sent to Japan?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if Government are aware of the fact that the recent experiments at Paradip Port have proved very unsuccessful and experts have declared that it will take a long time before the port is made available for export of iron ore?

Shri Kanungo: It is not wholly correct. As a matter of fact, it has the 'open road loading' like Masulipatnam, and the first attempt failed because of weather conditions. The next attempt will be made in convenient weather.

Communal disturbances in Ceylon

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*127. { **Shri Kumaran:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Supakar:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Barman:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Thanu Pillai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian nationals and people of Indian origin suffered casualties in the recent communal disturbances in Ceylon;

(b) if so, the number of those killed and injured;

(c) the extent of loss and damage to the properties of Indian nationals;

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the Indian victims by the Ceylon Government; and

(e) what steps Government of India have taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information furnished by our High Commission in Ceylon the number of Indian nationals killed during the recent communal disturbances in Ceylon is three. The number of Indian nationals injured is, however, not known.

(c) The extent of the loss and damage to the properties of Indian nationals is not known. Our High Commission is, however, collecting this information.

(d) and (e). The Government of Ceylon have not yet paid any compensation either to their own nationals or to Indian nationals who have suffered in these disturbances. The question whether any compensation should be claimed is still engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Shri Kumaran: May I know whether the Government of India have taken any steps to rehabilitate our people who have come away from Ceylon after losing all their worldly possessions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think so, and I do not think it was considered very necessary in the sense that they came with their goods and chattels from there, and most of them were Indian nationals who come and go. No doubt, some were driven out by circumstances there; we are not aware, it is for the Madras Government to deal with the question in its initial stages.

Shri Supakar: May I know what time will elapse before we are in a position to ascertain the loss of property and assess the amount of compensation that is payable to the persons injured and to the families of persons who are dead?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Payment by Government of India?

Shri Supakar: Or by the Government of Ceylon.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government of India have nothing to do with this question, either assessing the damage or paying compensation; it is for the Government of Ceylon, and it should not be presumed that it is the Government of Ceylon's liability to pay for the damage done by popular unheavals. Naturally, the Government of Ceylon will try to help the people who have suffered.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon has visited these places; and if so, whether the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon has sent in any report to the Government? If he has submitted a report, may I know the details of that report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; he visited the places several times and he has sent several reports.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I enquire whether the Government of India knows specifically the number of people who have come over from Ceylon after losing all their property, and who have actually sent representations for help to the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; I am unable to answer this question. No such information has come to me. I do not know if anybody has applied to the Government of India at all. They may have, but, anyhow, it cannot be many; the matter has not assumed any importance.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary stated that only three persons, three Indian nationals were killed and the number of injured persons is not known. Has the Government seen the newspaper reports that as many as 300 Indians were killed, and if so, may I know whether Government has got any information as to the persons of Indian descent who were not given Ceylon citizenship and who were killed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no doubt that, so far as Indian nationals are concerned, the figure that we have given, that is, three, is the correct figure; there is not a shadow of doubt about that. But, as the House will remember, there are large numbers of people there who are not Indian nationals and whose fate in regard to nationality has been hanging in the balance for a long time, because we do not consider them our nationals and the Ceylon Government has not yet accepted them as its

nationals. I cannot say off-hand what casualties might have been there; it is always difficult for us. We cannot function, our High Commission cannot function on behalf of people who are not our nationals. If we start functioning like that, it is interfering with the affairs of another country and, in fact, accepting them as our nationals, which we don't.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Did the Government of India take any steps to propagate our Aryan Federation in Ceylon? If the Aryan Federation is propagated in Ceylon, there would be no such.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That question does not arise.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Nath Pai: May I put one question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 25 Members who have given notice of this question; I cannot even exhaust that list. Let us go to the next question.

Displaced Persons from Kohat and N.W.F.P.

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*128. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** / **Shri Muhammed Elias:** }

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal displaced persons from Kohat and N.W.F.P. lodged in temporary camps in Amritsar were recently asked to vacate the camps;

(b) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons then submitted a memorandum to Government; and

(c) demands contained in their memorandum and the steps Government propose to take to meet their demands?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). **Yes.**

(c) Their main request was settlement on land. As it was not possible to find suitable lands for their rehabilitation, a lumpsum grant of Rs. 2000 per family has been given and the camp closed from the 31st of May, 1958.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that we had agreed to give them cer'ain lands in the Patiala area of Punjab?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The main request as I said in the original answer, was for settlement on land. As lands could not be found out in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan or U.P., this arrangement of giving Rs. 2000 per family has been made.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Are they satisfied with the assistance that the Rehabilitation Ministry has given them now?

Shri P. S. Naskar: They have taken Rs. 2000 per family, and all of them have left the camp of their own accord.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that they have been driven out of the camp?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Certainly not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Deputy Minister has already stated that they left the camp of their own accord, where is the question of their being driven out? Let us go to the next question.

Manhandling of Indian officials by Pakistan Police

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*129. { **Shri Shivananjappa:** / **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** / **Shri Damani:** }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any explanation from the Government of Pakistan in connection with manhandling and hand cuffing of five Indians at Gowalmandi in Lahore by Pakistan Police in May last year;

(b) if so, the nature of explanation given; and

(c)) whether Government have accepted it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The Pakistan Government did reply. Their explanation was that the Indian Officers did not disclose their identity in time. As this is not true, we have not accepted this explanation. The Pakistan Government has been approached again to reconsider their attitude and to make proper redress for the grievous wrong done to the Indian Officers.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the officials have been recalled?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Whose officials, ours or Pakistan's?

Shri Shivananjappa: Our officials.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; not for this, but because our office in Lahore has been closed.

Shri Damani: There have been a few instances where our Indian officers were irritated. May I know what specific steps have been taken by the Government to avoid such instances in future?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. Raja Mahendra Pratap made a proposal; I do not know if it is effective.

Nuclear Tests in Trust Territories

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*130. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased o state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations have considered the question of suspension of nuclear tests in the Trusteeship areas; and

(b) if so, what was the stand taken by India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India tabled a resolution urging the Trusteeship Council to request the Administering Authorities of Trust Territories not to conduct Nuclear and Thermo-Nuclear tests in or near any Trust Territory.

Shri Nath Pai: May we know the names of the nations that opposed India's resolution?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Indian resolution was voted upon and was lost as it could not obtain the necessary majority of the votes cast. The voting was: four in favour—Burma, India, USSR and the United Arab Republic. Seven against: Austrialia, Belgium, China, France, Italy, United Kingdom and the USA. Two abstensions. Guatemala and Haiti. The New Zealand representative did not participate in the voting because he had not received appropriate instructions from his Government.

Shri Nath Pai: By China, does it mean Formosa?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Nath Pai: It is very important. He said China Is it Formosa or what?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nylon Manufacture

*114. **Shri V. P. Nayar** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any Plans to start a Nylon manufacturing unit;

(b) whether any industrial licence has been given to any private individ-

ual to set up any Nylon factory; and

(c) what are the important raw materials required for the industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government have no plans to start a Nylon manufacturing unit in the public sector. In the private sector, Messrs. J. K. Investment Trust, Kanpur, have been licensed for the manufacture of 0.48 million lbs. of Nylon per annum and the scheme of Messrs. Nanubhai industries, Bombay for the manufacture of 1·6 million lbs. of Nylon per annum has also been approved.

(c) The following raw materials are required for the four commercially important Nylons, *viz.* Nylon-66, Nylon-6, Nylon-6 10 and Nylon 11:—

Nylon-66: Hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid.

Nylon-6: W-amino caprioc acid.

Nylon-610: Hexamethylene diamine and sebacic acid

Nylon—11; W-amino Undecanonic acid.

Thorium and Monazite Deposits

*131. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been made to discover the existence of thorium and monazite deposits in India; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that abundant quantities of such minerals exist in Attipara and Kovalam of the Trivandrum District in Kerala State?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) A detailed and systematic survey, including prospecting work, for location of deposits of Thorium and Uranium-bearing minerals in the country is being carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy since 1950. The work is still in progress. This is a continuing process in all countries and our effort is being progressively increased.

As a result of the work so far carried out, a number of deposits of Thorium and Uranium bearing minerals, other than the well-known deposits on the South-West Coastal Tract of India (Kerala Beach), have been discovered in several inland and coastal areas notably in the States of Bihar and Andhra.

(b) The Government are aware of the existence of good deposits of such minerals in Attipara and Kavalam in Trivandrum District of Kerala State.

Commonwealth Conference on Atomic Energy

*132. **Shri Shivananjappa** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government has invited the Government of India to participate in the Commonwealth Conference on Atomic Energy in London;

(b) if so, whether the invitation has been accepted; and

(c) the main points to be discussed in the Conference?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes

(c) The purpose of the Conference is to show the Commonwealth delegates the work being done at the various Atomic Energy Establishments in the United Kingdom and to provide an opportunity for discussion of their particular requirements and of recent developments in the atomic energy field relevant to their needs.

Price of Cement

*133. **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current market price fixed by Government for the sale of cement and the basis on which it is so fixed;

(b) what is the average cost of production and what percentage of profit is allowed to the industry; and

(c) how much per ton goes to the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. and what is the average

rate of expenditure incured by the Corporation in handling cement, per ton?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17].

Chartered Accountants

*134. **Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Chartered Accountants in India at present recognised by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;

(b) the nature of facilities provided for the training of these Accountants; and

(c) whether it is a fact that nobody can become a Chartered Accountant without paying premium or fees to the Chartered Accountants?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 2971.

(b) The Institute provides compulsory coaching by both postal and oral tuition, and practical training in Articled or Audit service with Chartered Accountants.

(c) No, Sir. It is open to persons who undergo practical training as *audit clerks* to become Chartered Accountants without paying premium or fees to the Chartered Accountants, if they are otherwise eligible. The premium that may be paid by an *articled clerk* is required to be refunded to him within 14 days of the completion of the articles.

Atomic Energy

*135. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the progress made for the use of Atomic Energy in the development and research work of agriculture in this country;

(b) steps taken by Atomic Commission and Indian Council of Agricultural Research in this regard; and

(c) results achieved so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a), (b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 118].

Mines Act, 1952

*136. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 320 on the 19th February, 1958 and state:

(a) when the Bill amending the Mines Act, 1952 will be introduced; and

(b) the reasons for the delay thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Bill is expected to be introduced during the next session of Parliament.

(b) Owing to the controversial nature of some of the proposals, all he various interests concerned have to be consulted before they are finalised

National Advisory Council

*137. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state what steps if any, have been taken to re-con titute and revitalise the National Advisory Council for public co-operation for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Committee (not Council) is being reconstituted to make it more representative and broad-based by including in it:—

(i) Members of the Planning Commission.

(ii) Representatives of such voluntary organisations as have established record of activity connected with public cooperation to their credit.

(iii) some Members of Parliament who are interested in public cooperation work.

(iv) Other prominent public men.

2. The consent of the persons and organisations concerned to serve on the Committee is being taken. The personnel will be announced shortly.

Export of Glassware

*188. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of glassware did not keep pace with the targets for the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall in the export of glass goods in this period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No annual targets for the export of glassware are fixed. The current exports are about Rs. 25 lakhs per year and are expected to reach Rs. 50 lakhs a year by the end of Second Plan.

Repatriation of Chinese Students from U.S.A.

*139. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Chinese students wanting to leave for Chinese mainland from the U.S.A. who have been repatriated through the assistance of India Consulates during 1958 so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Upto the 15th of July, 1958, six Chinese students and research workers with six members of their families, and one Chinese housewife with her daughter, were repatriated from the U.S.A. with financial assistance from the Indian Embassy.

Indian Military Mission in Nepal

*140. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the reports in the Nepalese Newspapers that the Indian Military Mission had imported explosives and ammunitions into Nepal and that a consignment had been intercepted; and

(b) if so, what are the facts of the case?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Certain press reports in local newspapers of Kathmandu, which appeared in June, 1958, stated that explosive and ammunitions had been imported on behalf of the INDIAN AID MISSION (not the INDIAN MILITARY MISSION) and that these had been intercepted on suspicion by the customs authorities.

A Press Note was issued by the Embassy of India, Kathmandu contradicting the news and explaining that the Indian Aid Mission in Nepal which had been entrusted by the Government of Nepal with the task of constructing the Kathmandu-Trisuli road, had with the permission of the Government of Nepal imported explosives for blasting purposes. The attention of the Government of Nepal was drawn to the Press reports by the Embassy and the Government of Nepal also issued a Press Note clarifying the position.

Piece-Rate Scheme in Ports

*141. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the major ports in the country where piece-rate scheme has been introduced; and

(b) the time by which this scheme is likely to be introduced in all the major ports of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Bombay and Madras.

(b) It is proposed to introduce the scheme in Calcutta as early as possible. The question of introducing similar schemes in the remaining Major Ports will be considered thereafter.

Training of Teacher Administrators Scheme

*142. **Shri Tangamani:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing a scheme "Training of Teacher Administrators" in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the number of teachers who are undergoing training at present; and

(d) what Government propose to do with the trainees?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The Workers' Education Scheme is being implemented in its first stage —Training of Teacher-Administrators. The Course is of about six months' duration and includes instructions in (i) trade union consciousness, (ii) the purposes, functions and administration of trade unions, (iii) the conduct of union-management relations and knowledge of the industry. The Course started with a programme of lectures. The lecturers have been drawn largely from trade unions, employers organisations, Government Departments (Central and State) including Corporations and other autonomous public bodies and educational Institutions. The programme of lectures will be followed by practical training for about 8 weeks.

(c) 57 of which 14 are nominees of Trade Unions.

(d) After successful completion of training, trainees who are not nominees of Trade Union organisations will be appointed as Teacher-Administrators and posted to different centres in the country for training Worker-Teachers who in turn will train the rank and file of the workers. Trainees who are nominees of Trade Union Organisations will return to their organisations for doing similar work.

Attack on Indian Vessel in Ceylon Waters

*143. **Shri Tyagi:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a country craft, 'Phillomina Ammal' was machine-gunned on the 30th June, 1958 in Kalukuddhah in Ceylon waters while she was returning to Tuticorin after discharging its cargo in Ceylon;

(b) if so, the extent of damage sustained by the vessel;

(c) whether the attention of Ceylon Government has been drawn to this incident; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Three bullets went into the sail forward of the mast while some twenty bullets hit the port side. No serious damage was, however, done to the vessel.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Ceylon Army authorities have expressed regret at the incident and given an assurance that they would take very good care that such occurances do not happen again.

All India Working Class Family Budget Survey

*144. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employ-**

ment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 442 on the 24th February 1958, and state:

(a) whether the full-fledged inquiry by the National sample Survey in connection with All India Working Class Family Budget Survey has since commenced;

(b) if so, the number of cities covered so far; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) 31 centres.

(c) Does not arise.

Execution of Imre Nagy

145. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Imre Nagy, who was Prime Minister of Hungary during October uprising, had been recently executed with three associates after a secret trial; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) We have been greatly distressed at these executions. The Government of Hungary have claimed that these actions were entirely in the field of internal affairs of that Government. This may be so in a strict interpretation of the law. But the circumstances in which they took place and the reactions they produced in other countries, led to an increase in international tension. We trust that the Hungarian authorities, who desire peace and a relaxation of tension in the world, will find it possible to temper justice with mercy and moderation.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952

*146. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1120 on the 10th March, 1958 and state the time by which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 is likely to be extended to the workers of shops and commercial establishments in all the States?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No fixed date can be indicated but the act will be extended to the Workers of Shops and Commercial Establishments as soon at it is practicable to do so.

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

*147. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Central Wage Board for the sugar industry so far; and

(b) the time by which the Board's work is likely to be over.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Board has held three meetings so far and is expected to issue a questionnaire shortly.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to give any indication as to when the work of the Wage Board will be completed.

Industrial Units

287. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of standing orders of industrial units which were certified during 1957-58, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A statement showing the number of establishments whose standing orders were certified during the year 1957, Statewise, is given below:—

Name of the States	No. of establishments
Assam	44
Andhra	8
Bombay	47
Kerala	1
Madras	60
Uttar Pradesh	19
Delhi	3

Information regarding other States is not available.

Handloom Industries in U.P.

288. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the handloom industries in U.P. during 1957-58; and

(b) whether all the amounts have been utilised?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Rs. 41,99,228|-.

(b) Expenditure incurred during 1957-58 was Rs. 31,96,016|25.

Export of Fruit Products

289. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of preserved fruit products which are exported from India every year;

(b) what are our principal markets for preserved fruits outside the country; and

(c) whether any recent survey has been made about the potential scope of expansion of these markets?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) About seven Lakhs of Rupees.

(b) The following are the principal markets for preserved fruit products:

1. U.K.
2. U.S.A.
3. CANADA.
4. SWEDEN.
5. WEST GERMANY.
6. ADEN.
7. KUWAIT.
8. BAHREIN ISLANDS.
9. IRAN.
10. SAUDI ARABIA.
11. AFGHANISTAN.
12. CEYLON.
13. SINGAPORE.

(c) No, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सूत-कताई की मिलें

२९०. श्री खोरिया :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सूतकताई की एक मिल खोली जाने वाली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मिल कहां खुलेगी ;

(ग) क्या एक सहकारी सूतकताई की मिल खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (घ). उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम १९५१ के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश में सूत कातने के तीन मिल स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें इन तीनों मिलों का पूरा ब्यौरा दिया गया है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११९**] । विवरण में वर्णित

दूसरे मिल को सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा यह भी पता चला है कि इटावा जिले में सूत कातने का एक मिल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Documentaries by Private Producers

291. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number and names of documentaries produced by the private producers during the year 1958-59 so far for Films Division?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): A list of documentaries so far completed and delivered by private producers to the Films Division is given below:—

S. No.	Title	Subject
1.	Vikas Melas . .	..
2.	Gangu Teli . .	(Cottage and Small Scale Industries.
3.	Vegetables for Vitality . . .	..
4.	Mango . . .	..
5.	The Village and I .	Training Women for Welfare Work.
6.	Sweet Gold . .	Palm Gur.
7.	Konarak . .	

Educated Unemployed in Rajasthan

292. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates intermediates and matriculates on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Category	No. on Live Register as on 30-6-58
Graduates	866
Intermediates	1,255
Matriculates	8,020
TOTAL . . .	10,141

Export of Chrome Ore

293. { Shri V. C. Shukla: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of exports of Chrome ore made to China, Norway and Switzerland in the years 1954 and 1955;

(b) the exports of Chrome ore made to these countries after the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited came into the picture; and

(c) the quantity contracted by the State Trading Corporation for exports hereinafter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Export figures are available only for the financial years (April-March). There was no export of chrome ore to Norway, China and Switzerland during 1954-55. During 1955-56 a quantity of 2,000 tons was exported to Norway.

(b) The State Trading Corporation first took up the export of chrome ore in 1957. Since then they have so far exported 6,523 tons to China and 1,309 tons to Norway.

(c) The total quantity contracted to be exported so far is 14,100 tons.

Reconstitution of Sub-divisions and Districts of States

294. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3380 on the 7th May, 1958 and state the extent to which various State Governments have given effect to the suggestions made by the Planning Commission in regard to the examination of the present sub-divisions and districts in their respective jurisdiction with a view to reconstitute these units with smalled area, and suitable geographical position?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The State Governments have been considering the question of reorganisation of districts and sub-divisions from time to time.

The steps taken by State Governments are summarised below:

ANDHRA: The question of creating more sub-divisions for bringing the work of the B.D.O. into effective supervision of revenue divisional officers is under consideration.

ASSAM: One new sub-division was created in February 1958.

BIHAR: Two districts of Saharsa and Dhanbad and three new sub-divisions were created by readjustment of territorial jurisdictions of old districts. The State of Bihar has been divided into 574 Anchals-*cum*-development blocks.

BOMBAY: Some of the districts were reorganised in 1950 after the merger of princely States with former Bombay State. The State Government is examining the question of review of the reorganisation of districts, subdivisions, taluks and Mahal Revenue Offices with a view to bring uniformity in different organisations and systems which exist in the several constituent areas of the State.

In the districts which are considered heavy charges or where the Collectors are required to attend to important work which has since increased, additional Collectors have been appointed.

The Divisional Commissioners have been empowered to constitute subdivisions where the load of work so demands.

KERALA: Two new districts, Alleppy and Ernakulam were created in the former Travancore-Cochin area another district was carved out of the former Malabar district and Kasargode Taluk after the reorganisation of States.

MADRAS: The Madras Government are considering certain proposals for reorganisation of districts.

MYSORE: The Government of Mysore propose to consider the question of reorganisation of districts after a substantial progress has been made in introducing uniform law and office procedure. Shri Gorwala's report on the Mysore Administration is under the consideration of the Government.

ORISSA: A new sub-division (Parlakimidi) was created in Ganjam district.

PUNJAB: In 1953, the Government of Punjab decided to divide each district into sub-divisions with the jurisdiction of the Tehsil as normally a unit for a sub-division. Sub-Divisional Officers were to be given more powers. 19 new sub-divisions covering 22 Tehsils have been already established. A phased programme of establishing subdivisions in the whole of the State in 4 years is under consideration.

RAJASTHAN: Rajasthan Government has appointed a District Reorganisation Committee. This Committee has not submitted its report.

UTTAR PRADESH: The Gorakhpur district was split into two districts, Deoria and Gorakhpur. Behrampur and Tehri-Garhwal districts were created on the merger of the States with Uttar Pradesh.

International Trade Fair, Poland

295. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a world wide trade fair would be held at Poland in 1959; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to participate in the fair?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes; but detailed particulars are awaited.

(b) The question of participation will be considered in due course.

Industrial Estates

296. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the target laid down for the setting up of industrial estates during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of estates and progress made so far in setting up of factories therein (State-wise);

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of the estates so far set up (State-wise);

(d) the number of industrial estates to be set up during 1958-59 and the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan (State-wise); and

(e) the basis for the allotment of funds for the setting up of these industrial estates?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No target in regard to the number of Industrial Estates to be set up has been laid down for the Second Plan period. The five year provision originally included in the plan was Rs. 10 crores but has subsequently been increased to Rs 15 crores.

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 120.] The Government of India have so far approved the establishment of 71 Industrial Estates. These Estates are in different stages of implementation as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 121.] Further schemes from the State Governments for the establishment of Industrial Estates during 1958-59 are expected to be received. It is not possible to indicate precisely the number of Estates which will be set up during 1958-59 and the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan.

(e) The overall ceiling for all schemes for small scale industries including Industrial Estates for the Second Plan period, for each State is fixed by the Planning Commission. The allocation for Industrial Estates for each State for each year is fixed with reference to the above ceiling and the provision made in the Central Budget for the purpose.

Cement Production

297. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of production of cement by A.C.C. group and the Dalmia group of cement factories; and

(b) the number of licences issued to each group in 1957 with details of capacity licensed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) As compared to the total production of cement in the country in 1957, the percentage of production of cement by the A.C.C. group is 53·2 and that of the Dalmia group of cement factories is 22·1.

(b)

	Number of Industrial Licences issued in 1957	Capacity Licensed
A.C.C. Group	1 (Expansion)	1,60,000 tons per annum.
Dalmia Group	Nil.	Nil.

Delhi Beopar Mandal

298. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri U. L. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received recently from the Delhi Beopar Mandal requesting for reduction in the working hours fixed under the Shops and Establishments Act; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A represen-

tation has been received by the Delhi Administration and it is under their consideration.

Manufacture of Gliders

299. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gliders are being produced in India; and

(b) if so, their annual production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Production has started and is expected to be about 12 Gliders per annum.

Land Reforms

300. **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 389 on the 19th November, 1957 and lay on the Table a statement showing the progress since made in implementing the land reforms policy in the various States?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 122.]

Small Scale and Cottage Industries, Punjab

301. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of small scale and cottage industries in Punjab during the year 1958-59 have since been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, what are these schemes and the amount proposed to be spent on them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 123]. In addition to the schemes mentioned in the statement, there are some schemes pertaining to small scale, handicrafts and silk industries still under technical scrutiny.

Reserve Funds of Public and Private Companies

302. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total amount of reserve fund belonging to the companies (public and private, separately) in India as on 31st March, 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The information asked for is not available and cannot be easily collected.

Manufacture of Hardboards

303. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for commercial exploitation of the new process for making hardboards from wood wastes like saw dust discovered by the Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The National Research Development Corporation of India has undertaken the commercial exploitation of the new process. In April 1958 the Corporation published and circulated a Non-Technical Note on the process to the Chambers of Commerce, Directors of Industries of States, Associations of Industries and others likely to be interested in the development of the process. Several offers received in response thereto are under consideration of the National Research Development Corporation.

National and Festival Holidays in Industries

304. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed by the Government of India to evolve a uniform standard for national and festival holidays in all industries has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on this report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) In view of the difference of opinion among its members the Committee was not in a position to propose any agreed recommendations.

(c) As recommended by the Standing Labour Committee before which the Report was placed in October 1957, Government propose to watch the experience gained by the State Governments which might introduce legislation for fixing the quantum of national and festival paid holidays before taking any further action in the matter.

Proto-type Work-shop and Training Centre

305. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Proto-type Workshop and Training Centre has been drawn up in consultation with Japanese Technical Survey Mission;

(b) the name of the place where this centre will be established; and

(c) its main functions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Howrah (West Bengal).

(c) The main functions of the centre will be:

(i) development of proto-types of machines capable of being produced by small scale industries; and

(ii) providing training to technicians drawn from small industrial units.

Export of Jute Goods

306. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Jute goods trade between India and Canada in the last five years;

(b) whether there has been any decline in this trade recently;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase it?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Total value of jute goods trade between India and Canada in the last five years is given below year-wise:—

Year	Value in Rs.
1953	4,35,70,174
1954	4,62,34,758
1955	4,98,52,743
1956	5,21,48,828
1957	5,38,22,265

(b) and (c). In terms of value there has been an increase in 1957 over the preceding 4 years.

(d) The Indian Jute Mills Association have been requested to cover the Canadian market also for purposes of propaganda and publicity for Indian jute goods through their office in New York. The Commercial Wing of the Indian Embassy in Canada

also attempts to stimulate jute imports into that country from India.

Colour Cartoon Films

307. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Films Division propose to prepare colour cartoon films during this year;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal;

(c) whether any foreign assistance is being acquired in this regard;

(d) if so, in what manner; and

(e) when will they be released?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) and (b). Two colour cartoon films are under production of which one relates to the National Development Funds and the other, an adaptation of the Jataka Story 'Banyan Deer'.

(c) and (d). The services of an Animation expert, Mr. C. H. Weeks, have been obtained from U S A under the Indo-U.S. Technical Aid Programme. Equipment worth $25,000 i.e. approximately Rs. 1,19,750 was also obtained under the Programme

(e) The films are expected to be released early next year

Foreign Trade

308. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the export trade position of India in the last six months; and

(b) the total value of exports made in the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Exports in the six months January-June, 1958 have in consequence of the recession in international trade declined as compared to the corresponding period in the last year.

(b) Rs. 258 crores.

Third Radio Literary Forum

309. **Shri Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writers who participated in the Third Radio Literary Forum; and

(b) the theme of discussion at the Forum?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) Seventy-nine.

(b) "Dramatic Literature Today'

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

310. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the position with regard to the use of metallurgical coal in the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. after the installation of the coke-oven plant there;

(b) the amount of metallurgical coal used before and after this installation;

(c) the production of gas from the coke oven plant and the use to which it has been put to since it started production;

(d) the amount of ammonia recovered from the process of coke produced at Sindri; and

(e) the amount of ammonia liquor lost at Sindri?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Before the installation

of Coke Ovens at Sindri, coke was being purchased from industries manufacturing coke for metallurgical purposes. After the installation of the Coke Oven Plant, the use of the metallurgical coke has been progressively reduced. No metallurgical coal was being purchased by Sindri *before* the installation of the Coke Oven Plant, but *after* the installation of the Plant, metallurgical coal has been purchased in quantities varying from 40% to 45% of the daily requirement of about 900 tons for coke production at Sindri itself.

(c) The quantity of gas produced by the Coke Oven Plant is between 9·5 to 10 million cubic feet per day Of this total quantity about 4·5 million cubic feet is being used for heating the ovens, 4 million cubic feet is used by the Power Plant and for drying of gypsum and ammonium sulphate in the sulphate plant and the small quantity that is left over is being burnt away in the torch. This position is expected to change as soon as the plans of expansion in hand are completed, when the entire coke oven gas will be converted into additional ammonia and further processed to urea and double salt.

(d) The amount of ammonia recovered from the Coke Oven Plant is about two tons per day. This ammonia in the form of a solution is unfortunately not being processed to ammonium sulphate as it contains impurities which require to be removed. Investigations are being made as to the best and most economical way of removing such impurities.

(e) About 2500 tons upto end of July 1958.

Land Beforms

311. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether any assessment has been made of the amount of net income that has accrued to the Government coffers in this country by the abolition of Zamindari and other intermediary interest as between the cultivator and Government on an average during the last five years?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Nepa Newsprint

312. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided that Nepa Newsprint should be made available to the printers and publishers of books; and

(b) whether Government have made any arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of paper?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nepa Mills have appointed a number of distributors at different important publishing centres to cater to the requirements of the printers and publishers of text books and books of general interest and every distributor is allotted a quota in proportion to the consumption potential of the area in which he operates. Since the orders received from the printers and publishers of text books and books of general interest are much less than the monthly production of the mills, there has been no difficulty so far in executing the orders in full on priority basis.

Portion of the newsprint manufactured by Nepa Mills earmarked for supplies to Newspapers are distributed according to the authorisations issued by the Press Registrar who also controls the grant of import licences to the Newspapers according to their requirements.

Paper other than newsprint is distributed by the Paper Mills in the country through their distributors and they have been asked to exercise strict control over their dealers and to cancel the dealership if any of them indulge in malpractices.

कीर्तीनगर कालोनी

३१३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**

क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य** मंत्री २७ नवम्बर, १९५७ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ७३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कीर्तीनगर कालोनी में जिन लोगो की जमीन (प्लाट) है क्या उन्हें विक्रय-पत्र दे दिये गये है, और

(ख) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर): (क) जी नही ।

(ख) रिहेब्लिटेशन हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन ने दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के साथ कई फारमेलेटीज पूरी करनी है । जब ये पूरी हो जायेगी, प्लाटों के खरीदारो को विक्रय पत्र दे दिये जायेगे ।

पुतलियों के तमाशे

३१४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना का प्रचार करने के लिए पुतलियों के तमाशे करा रही है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने दल उक्त काम में लगे हुए है;

(ग) प्रत्येक तमाशे पर कितना व्यय होता है ; और

(घ) इन पुतलियो के तमाशों से किस प्रकार का प्रचार होता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक कठपुतलियों का तमाशा करने वाली एक मण्डली की नियुक्ति की है ।

(ग) कुल मिलाकर ५०) रुपये प्रति तमाशा अदा किये जाते है ।

(घ) इन तमाशों में राष्ट्रीय और रचनात्मक विषयों पर आधारित सामाजिक और शिक्षात्मक कथाएं नाटकों के रूप में कहीं जाती है ।

सराय रोहिल्ला के क्वार्टर

३१५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्या-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सराय रोहिल्ला मे बने सब क्वार्टर अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से विस्थापित लोगो को नही दिये गये है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (पू० शे० नासकर) : (क) और (ख) ३४८ क्वार्टरो में से ३०५ क्वार्टर शरणार्थियो को एलाट कर दिये गये है, लेकिन इन मे से केवल २४२ का कब्जा दिया गया है । बाकी क्वार्टर नाजायज तौर पर कब्जा करने वालो के पास है और इन की बेदखली हाईकोर्ट ने रोक दी है ।

Organisation for Jute Industry

316. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new organisation for the Jute industry headed by a Jute Commissioner has been set up in Calcutta.

(b) if so, the main functions of the organisation;

(c) the duties attached to the post of the Jute Commissioner; and

(d) the basis of appointment of the permanent incumbent to this post?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The functions are to look after all aspects of the development of the jute industry as well as promotion of export trade in jute.

(d) The post of Jute Commissioner has been sanctioned upto the 28th February, 1959. If it is considered necessary to extend the post beyond this date, the Union Public Service Commission will be consulted about the mode of recruitment to the post and an incumbent recruited according to their advice.

Import of Motor Parts

317. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from where motor parts were imported during 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make the country self-supporting in motor parts?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Motor parts were imported largely from the following countries during the years 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57:—

U.K., U.S.A., West Germany, Japan, Canada and Italy.

(b) A number of firms have been encouraged to manufacture motor vehicle parts. Apart from the facilities provided to such firms in respect of import of capital equipment and raw materials, tariff protection has been granted to the industries manufacturing fuel Injection Equipment, spark plugs and piston assemblies. As and when indigenous production is established for any item, imports of similar products is correspondingly reduced or restricted. The value of the indigenous production of automobile ancillary parts (excluding tyres, tubes and batteries) was Rs. 212·87 lakhs in 1956 and Rs. 312·40 lakhs in 1957.

Lockouts and Strikes in Ports

318. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of lockouts and strikes that took place in the ports of the country during the year 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Fifty-two strikes. There was no lockout.

Work and Orientation Centres

319. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the progress of the scheme relating to the establishment of Work and Orientation Centres has been made recently; and

(b) if so, to what effect?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के बारे में फिल्म

३२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री ५ अगस्त १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के बारे में इस बीच कौन-कौन से फिल्म और तैयार किये गये हैं; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के फिल्म अन्य किन-किन विषयों पर तैयार करने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बी० बी० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). जो फिल्में अब तक तैयार हो चुकी हैं और जो अभी बन रही हैं, उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२४]

Library of Indian Music Recordings in A.I.R.

321. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is in All India Raido a library of Indian music recordings of leading exponents of the last few decades;

(b) the number of records, vocal and instrumental, tnat are kept there;

(c) the names of the vocalists and the instrumentalists represented; and

(d) whether there is a practice of interchange of music records with other countries?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) There is a library of music records of leading exponents of Indian music of the past. I would like also to inform the Hon'ble Member that a library of tape recordings is being prepared on a systematic and large scale of contemporary musicians. This is in the stage of formation. The records of past masters are still being collected from various sources.

(b) About 900 records.

(c) Names of the Vocalists and the Instrumentalists whose Records are available in the Library of Transcription Service are given below:—

Vocalists:

1. Ustad Faiyaz Khan.
2. Ustad Abdul Karim Khan.
3. Janki Bai.
4. Bade Gulam Ali Khan.
5. Maharajapuram Vishwanatha Iyer.
6. V. S. P. Sanjeeva Rao.
7. T. Ramanuja Iyengar.
8. L. C Boral.
9. Gohar Jan.
10. Achchan Bai.
11. Peara Sahib.

Instrumentalists:

1. Amdad Ali.
2. Abdul Aziz Khan.
3. Alauddin Khan.
4. Ustad Bundu Khan.
5. Enayat Khan.
6. Veena Dhanam.

It might be brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Member that only disc records in the transcription service are given in the list. Names of those recorded on tape and also of those who are living, though not active musicians, are not given as it is still under preparation.

(d) Interchange of music with a number of countries is taking place. These are mainly on tape and not on the ordinary type of disc records. The exchange of music is possible of expansion, the only restriction being the paucity of tape which is not available in as much quantity as desired due to the difficulties of foreign exchange

Village Housing Projects

322. { Shri Wodeyar: / Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Housing Projects allotted to the Mysore and Bombay States for 1958-59; and

(b) the number proposed to be allotted during the Second Five Year Plan period for those States?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement showing the allocation of villages made to different States, including Bombay and Mysore, under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for 1958-59, as also for the entire Second Plan period, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 125].

Plastic Products

323. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the improvement in the manufacture of plastic products since 1947;

(b) the value of plastic products exported in 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and first quarter of 1958-59;

(c) what difficulties are experienced by the plastic industry in regard to materials required for the manufacture of plastic goods; and

(d) what steps have been taken to procure the materials and assistance of experts for the industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix X, annexure No. 126].

Observers' Plane Forced down at Damascus

314. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Viscount carrying Indian military observers to Beirut was forced to land at Damascus airport on the 20th June, 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Viscount was closely surrounded by four MIG Syrian jet-fighters during its flight over Syria:

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government of India; and

(d) the reply of the Syrian Government thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b), (c) and (d). When the aircraft was nearing Damascus airport for the purpose of landing, two Syrian MIG fighters came close to it in formation and broke off finally when the plane was about to land.

The incident was brought to the notice of the Government of the United Arab Republic. They attributed it to the ignorance of the Syrian officers on the spot and to the high tension under which they had been living for months. They expressed the hope that the incident would not be allowed to affect the friendly feelings between the two countries.

Remuneration to Writers

325. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2170 on the 8th April, 1958 and state:

(a) the total amount given to Hindi writers by way of remuneration during 1957 for their articles published in Government publications; and

(b) the total amount paid by Government to English writers during the same period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) During 1957 an amount of Rs. 16,833/- was paid by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to Hindi writers by way of remuneration for their articles published in the various periddicals brought out by this Ministry.

(b) The total amount paid to the English writers in this connection during 1957 was Rs. 18,312/-.

Shellac

326. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minis- of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total output of shellac in India at present;

(b) the total quantity of shellac exported in 1957; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to increase the export of shellac?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The average output of shellac (including buttonlac) is estimated at 3,30,000 cwts per year.

(b) About 3,11,500 cwts. of shellac (including buttonlac) were exported during the year 1957.

(c) The more important measures taken to increase the exports of shellac and other kinds of lac are:

(1) The establishment of an export promotion council who are taking steps to survey foreign markets for Indian lac, find new uses for lac, stabilisation of prices, laying down quality standards, participating in international fairs and exhibitions, etc.

(2) In order to secure stabilisation in lac prices, exports of lac have been brought under a system of licensing under which only those exporters who register themselves with the Indian Lac Exporters' Association and abide by its code of conduct are issued with licences;

(3) The State Trading Corporation has been taking steps to procure orders from and to supply lac to the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, and the East European countries;

(4) Further steps to be taken in this regard are under examination on the basis of the recommendations of a Lac Working Group appointed by Government.

Metric System of Weights and Measures

327. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have asked for financial aid from the Centre for the introduction of Metric System of Weights and Measures in that State;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of aid sought for; and

(c) whether any amount has since been sanctioned?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A grant to meet the entire non-recurring expenditure, and half the initial recurring expenditure.

(c) The Government of India will sanction grants to cover half the State's non-recurring expenditure, and loans for the remaining half. Sanction will issue as soon as estimates are received from the State Government.

Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd.

328. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Nath Pai:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint Management Council has been set up in the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd., Bangalore;

(b) if so, its composition and the nature of labour representation thereon;

(c) whether Government intend to introduce the system in any other public undertakings as well; and

(d) if so, the names thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The joint Management Council of Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd., Bangalore, consists of five representatives of the employees nominated by the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited's Employees' Association and five representatives of the management.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Export of Manganese Ore

329. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Mineral Industry Association, Nagpur, pressing for the abolition of the export duty on high grade manganese ore; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Educated Unemployed

330. **Sh.i Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of educated unemployed registered with the Employment Exchanges in Punjab State as on 30th June, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 16,961.

Training in Handicrafts in Mysore

331. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved any schemes for training in handicrafts in Mysore State;

(b) if so, where these schemes will be implemented; and

(c) the nature of the schemes?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 127].

International Atomic Energy Agency

332. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Atomic Agency is preparing a Manual of Safe Practice for isotope users; and

(b) if so, the main feature of this Manual?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Manual will contain advice on safety and medical supervision, monitoring and protection, decontamination, waste collection and disposal, storage and transportation within an institution, handling of sealed sources and work with unsealed sources.

Sericulture in Punjab

333. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Punjab Government for the development of sericulture during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount asked for by the State Government during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The allotment of Central assistance for 1958-59 is Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rs. 1,75,000 as grant and Rs. 25,000 as loan) for the development of the sericulture industry in Punjab. So far, a grant of Rs. 96,365/- has been sanctioned for the implementation of six schemes.

(b) Rs. 6,45,402/-.

Cooperative Movement in India

334. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri Sanganna:** }

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2071 on the 7th May, 1958 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the report on the Co-operative Movement in India submitted by the Colombo Plan Consultant to the Planning Commission; and

(b) whether these have since been examined?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A summary of the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 128.]

(b) The recommendations in regard to Co-operative Training have been accepted; others are under examination.

Auctioning of Evacuee Properties

335. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of evacuee properties auctioned in India since 1st April, 1958, month-wise so far; and

(b) the amount of money realised *therefrom?*

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 8,105 properties as follows:—

	No. of evacuee properties auctioned
April, 1958	2,524
May, 1958	3,049
June, 1958	2,532
	8,105

Figures for July, 1958 onwards are not yet available.

(b) Rs. 1,99,28,167 as follows :—

	Amount realised
	Rs.
April, 1958	67,49,270
May, 1958	69,82,901
June, 1958	61,95,996
TOTAL Rs. . .	1,99,28,167

Figures for July, 1958 onward are not yet available.

Production of Khadi in Punjab

336. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of **Khadi** produced in Punjab during **1956-57 and 1957-58?**

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The total quantity of Khadi produced in Punjab during 1956-57 and 1957-58 was 95·92 lakhs sq. yds. and 135·40 lakhs sq. yds., respectively.

Manufacture of Sewing Machines

337. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies producing sewing machines in India; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of sewing machines?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 129.]

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Special preference is being given to Small Scale Manufacturers who are allowed to import components not exceeding Rs. 10/- per machine per year. In addition, technical assistance is rendered by the Small Industries Service Institutes to adopt modern and correct methods of production and guidance is also given in Electroplating and heat treatment processes. Facilities are provided through the Extension Service Centres for manufacture of jigs, tools and fixtures, wherever such Extension Centres have started functioning.

(ii) All necessary help, by way of allowing import of raw materials which are not available indigenously, is being given to the firms, subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

(iii) Indigenous allocation of raw materials like steel and pig iron is made to the firms to enable them to carry on the production. Also each

small unit is allowed to expand gradually so that they can increase their production and become medium and large scale manufacturers of sewing machines in due course.

Production of Foam Glass

888. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, has been able to produce foam glass, which can be a good substitute for cork which is being imported to the tune of Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs per year;

(b) whether any measures have been taken for its commercial exploitation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The process was entrusted to the National Research Development Corporation of India for passing it on to interested parties on suitable terms. As a result of wide publicity given to the process by the Corporation, five offers were received and it has been decided to license the process to a firm on an exclusive basis. The acceptance of the offer is awaited from the firm concerned.

Production of Cloth

339. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much cloth has been produced by the following sectors in the last year:

(1) mill Sector;

(2) power-loom Sector;

(3) hand-loom Sector;

(4) khadi;

(i) ordinary Khadi;

(ii) Khadi produced by the Ambar Charkha yarn;

(b) how much of the above varieties were exported during the same period; and

(c) whether there is any increase or decline in their export in comparison with the exports of the last five years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). On the presumption that the information asked for is in respect of cotton textiles, the information is given below:—

	Name of Sector producing Cotton Textiles Cloth	*Production of Cotton Textiles Cloth during 1957*	*Exports during 1957*
		Mill. Yards.	Mill. Yards.
(1)	Mill Sector	5,317	844·92
(2)	Powerloom Sector	303	
(3)	Handloom Sector	1,680	37·51
(4)	Khadi—		
	(i) Ordinary	41·17	There are no exports of Khadi at present.
	(ii) Ambar Charkha	10.91	

(c) The export of cotton textiles in the Mill and Power-loom Sectors in 1957 was higher than the exports in 1952, 1953, 1955 and 1956, but lower than the export in 1954.

The export of handloom cloth in 1957 was less than the export in the previous four years.

Figures of exports between 1952 and 1957 are given below:—

Year	*Exports*	
	Mill and Powerloom Sector	*Handloom Sector*
1952	548·54	Not available
1953	652·24	63·21
1954	897 72	57·29
1955	815·49	60·40
1956	744·23	59·87
1957	844·92	37·51

Steel Furniture

340. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the demand of iron and steel furniture manufactured in India is increasing under the Second Five Year Plan in comparison with the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes, Sir, as will be evident from the following production figures:—

Large Scale Sector :

Year	Production (In tons)
1954	16,404
1955	19,433
1956	22,080
1957	21,308

Small Scale Sector :

(Production in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Southern Region	West Bengal Region	*Bombay Region	Delhi Region
1955 .	Not available	25·71	2·30	Not available
1956 .	4·00	34·34	12·00	Do.
1957 .	4·50	36·48	16·00	Do.

*The production figures for 1955, 1956 and 1957 are in respect of only 5, 15 and 18 units respectively out of 21 units in all. Figures in respect of remaining units are not available.

Indian Textile Delegation

341. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2958 on the 29th April, 1958 and state·

(a) whether the Indian textile delegation has submitted its report after its tour in Japan this year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for implementing the important suggestions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A delegation sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Cotton Council International to study market development programme under their Public Law 480 Programme visited Japan in April this year. The delegation has just submitted a report wherein they have given their impressions of their tour in Japan and have also made certain suggestions relating to the cotton textile Industry in India. The suggestions, made in the report are being examined.

Cement Quotas

342. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of cement allotted for the territory of Tripura during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) whether the full quotas of cement allotted for Tripura has been lifted during the same period; and

(c) if not, the quantity that has not been lifted, (year-wise) and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The following quantities of cement have been allotted to Tripura during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (up-to-date):

(a) 1957-58....7,500 tons.
1958-59....5,100 tons

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to transportation difficulties the following quantities of cement were not lifted:

1957-58....2,484 tons.
1958-59....4,498 tons.

Madras State Handloom Weavers Cooperatives

343. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received the resolutions of the General Body meeting of the Madras State Handloom Weavers Cooperatives held in Madras on 25th and 26th June, 1958;

(b) what steps Government propose to take for extending the period of rebate on the cooperative handlooms; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the rebate scheme to non-cooperative sector also?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No, Sir.

(b) The reference is presumably to the special additional rebate of 6 N.P. which has been extended upto August, 31, 1958.

(c) There is no proposal at present to extend the rebate to weavers outside the cooperative sector.

Scientific Statistical Study of Imports

344. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state.

(a) whether a scientific statistical study of India's imports between 1951 and 1957 has been prepared by the Statistics and Survey Division of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the study; and

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of the study report on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Handicrafts and Handloom Products

346. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the value of Indian handicrafts and handloom products exported to other countries during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto 30th June, 1958)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

Year	Handicrafts	Handloom
	Rs.	Rs.
1957 .	8,31,66,507	5,57,17,000
1958 .	(Not available)	88.51,000 (For January and February only). Figures for March to June, 1958 are not available.

Silk Industry

347. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silk Industry has made any progress after the setting up of the Silk Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure, No. 130.]

Seminar on Village Housing

348. { Shri Hem Raj: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the main conclusions arrived at and recommendations made by the Seminar on Village Housing held in Mussoorie in June, 1958;

(b) which of them have been accepted by Government; and

(c) the amount to be spent on Village Housing during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A statement containing the main conclusions arrived at and

the recommendations made by the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 131.]

(b) These are under consideration.

(c) The question of State-wise allocation of funds for village housing for the Plan Period has been, for the present, kept in abeyance pending a decision on the final provision that might become available for this purpose as a result of the re-appraisal of the Second Five Year Plan. A statement showing the funds allocated to various States for this purpose during the current financial year is also laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 132.]

Industrial Estate, Kallai, Kozhikode (Kerala)

349. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the Industrial Estate at Kallai in Kozhikode District (Kerala); and

(b) whether any amount has been allotted or paid by the Centre to the State Government for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The State Government have reported that a site has been selected and that they are initiating action for acquiring 10 acres of land in this site.

(b) Proposals for technical approval for the Industrial Estate at Kallai have not yet been received from the State Government.

Films

350. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the cinema films during the years 1952 to 1958;

(b) the foreign exchange involved in the import of raw films during the same period; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to explore the possibility of overseas markets for our cinema films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Statistics of export of exposed films were not maintained prior to January, 1957. Exposed films valued at Rs. 1,14,20,000 and Rs. 32,72,000 were exported during 1957 and during January to April, 1958, as shown below:

Films exposed	1957	1958 (January-April)
	Rs.	Rs.
Standard 35 mm.	1,06,79,000	31,94,000
Sub-standard .	7,41,000	78,000
TOTAL .	1,14,20,000	32,72,000

(b) The value of raw film imported into India during the year 1952 to 1958 (January to April) was as follows:—

Year	Value
	Rs.
1952	1,49,97,000
1953	1,81,69,000
1954	1,25,88,000
1955	2,22,64,000
1956	1,96,28,000
1957	2,05,32,000
1958 (January-April) .	60,85,000

(c) An Export Promotion Committee is being set up to improve the export of exposed cine films.

Training-*cum*-Production Centres for Woollen Cloth

352. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of training-*cum*-production centres for the manufacture of woollen cloth in Rajasthan especially in Bikaner?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There are 5 such training-*cum*-production Centres in Rajasthan out of which one is in Bikaner.

12 hrs.

DEATH OF SHRI LALLANJI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Lallanji, who passed away at Faizabad on the 20th May, 1958, at the age of 78.

Shri Lallanji was a Member of the First Lok Sabha from Faizabad.

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolences to the family of Shri Lallanji.

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.03 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

FLOOD SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motions. One is by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Tangamani, both combined, about the serious situation in 30 districts of Uttar Pradesh arising out of floods and water-logging affecting over a million acres of cultivable land, expected 6·50 lakh tons of maize crop and nearly 9,30,709 people. This has further resulted in 16 deaths and immense loss to properties. Failure of the Central Flood Control Board in not taking positive steps before the monsoon has resulted in the situation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What I say is, there is a Central Flood Control Board I do not know—and God alone knows—whether it is actually functioning or not. Certain districts of Uttar Pradesh are already facing a food crisis. They are scarcity areas. And now, these floods have aggravated further the food situation and food production. What I feel is, it is time that the Central Government intervened in the matter. A statement has been made by the Minister concerned in Uttar Pradesh. He has only sanctioned about Rs. 7 lakhs and promised a grant of taccavi loans. May I know from the hon. Minister here what positive steps have been taken by the Central Government to give proper aid at this time, when more than a million acres of land have been affected and more than 9-lakh people have been affected in Uttar Pradesh? I want the hon. Minister to give us some facts.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to decide only the admissibility. I allowed one Member to speak on what is happening there which is perhaps a regular thing in the monsoon. One hon. Member has spoken. Therefore, I do not think there is necessity for another speech on the matter.

Shri Tangamani: Only one point I want to make. So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, there are certain areas in the eastern districts which are perpetual famine areas and during the monsoon, the floods affect a large number of areas elsewhere also, and it must really be the concern of the Centre to see how the floods and destruction could be stopped. Very recently I visited certain areas affected by floods in the South and hundreds of acres are silted up. So, it is impossible for the peasants to reclaim those lands. Under the circumstances, it is necessary that the House is taken into confidence and we are told what positive steps were taken by the Centre to prevent this silting.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): As far as this motion is concerned, it does not appear to be in order. Still, I do not want to avoid this question. On obtaining information from the States concerned, the information will be placed before this House through a

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

statement which the Government will make, as soon as the information is received by us.

As far as the function of the Control Board is concerned, I may bring it to the notice of the House that this Board is concerned with advisory functions. It is a deliberative body and not an executive body. It could do nothing in regard to prevention.

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : श्रीमन, एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव मैंने भी इस विषय में दिया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह नहीं आया है तो माननीय सदस्य बाद में उसके बारे में दरियाफ्त कर सकते है।

I withhold my consent to the adjournment motions.

12-07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification issued under Companies Act

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No G.S.R. 556 dated the 5th July, 1958 under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-789/58]

Amendment to the Salt (Reserve Stocks) Order, 1955

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Notification No. G. S. R. (343) GSS. Com/Salt (3) dated the 10th May, 1958, making certain amendment to the Salt (Reserve Stocks) Order, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-790/58.]

Amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following notifications making certain amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 387 dated the 17th May, 1958;

(ii) S. O. No. 1032 dated the 7th June, 1958. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-791/58.]

Annual Report of Hindustan Insecticides and Nahan Foundry

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following reports:—

(1) Third Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd. for the year 1956-57 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-792/58.]

(2) Fifth Annual Report of the Nahan Foundry (Private) Ltd. for the year 1956-57 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library: See* No. LT-793/58.]

Correction of information given during discussion of Demands for Grants

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil. K. Chanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement correcting the information given on the 31st March, 1958 during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-794/58.]

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): Under rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and to request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The situation in the Middle East arising out of the presence of foreign troops in the Lebanon and Jordan."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad of this opportunity to make a statement in regard to the situation in West Asia. A very large number of questions and notices have been addressed to me in regard to this situation, and instead of trying to answer each question separately, it would be perhaps a little better if I dealt with it by a statement.

The facts are generally known; nevertheless, I would like to give a factual account of what has happened in the past few months. The House may remember that on the 18th February last, replying to the debate on the President's Address in the course of the budget session, I indicated some of the developments which had taken place in West Asia. Since then grave and even ominous events have occurred in that part of the world. For some time, there had been rumblings in Lebanon. The Opposition there did not agree with the policy being pursued by the Government of the day under President Chamoun. The question arose—President Chamoun's continuance or not in the Presidentship. His term normally expires on the 24th September. But he let it be known that he desired to stand again, although that involved a change in the Constitution. That is, he wanted the Constitution to be changed, so that he might stand again for the Presidentship. This was not at all agreeable to the opposition there. They started a big agitation against it. Thereafter, a very prominent editor of a newspaper at Beirut, which favoured the opposition was killed and I think this was the spark that lit the fire of violence on a relatively big scale leading to this conflict between the Government and the opposition there.

This continued for some time. Behind it was really a basic difference in policy between that of President Chamoun and the opposition. But the actual matter at issue became one of President Chamoun continuing in office or not as President.

Then, on the 22nd May, 1958, the Government of Lebanon complained to the Security Council.

> "in respect of a situation arising from the intervention of the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.".

The complaint mentioned, among other things, the infiltration of armed bands from Syria into Lebanon and the supply of arms from Syria. As a result of this complaint, the Security

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Council on the 11th June, 1958, adopted unanimously a Swedish resolution deciding to.

> "dispatch urgently an observation group to proceed to Lebanon so as to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other material across the Lebanese borders".

This resolution also authorised the Secretary General to take necessary steps for organising the Group. Pursuant to this, the group was finally constituted in Beirut by the 19th June and was composed of Mr. Galo Plaza of Ecuador as Chairman, Major General Odd Bull of Norway as Executive Member and Shri Rajeshwar Dayal of India as member. The Group established with the help of a number of military officers several observation stations and sub-stations The Group submitted its first report on the 3rd July. It was clear from this report that whatever might have happened in the past, the Group had found no evidence of any significant infiltration into the Lebanon from the Syrian side during its stay there

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjoeld, who had been to the Lebanon shortly before stated on 3rd July that to his knowledge, there was no foundation for the statement made that there had been massive infiltration into the Lebanon.

The presence of the U. N. Observer Group had a salutary effect on the situation in Lebanon and in the second week of July, there were indications that some kind of settlement between the Government of Lebanon and the opposition there might be reached Then something happened. That was the *coup d'etat* in Iraq on the 14th July which resulted in a new Government coming into power in Baghdad. Because of this *coup d'etat*, as is known, the King, the Crown Prince and the Prime Minister Nuri es-Said were killed. There were also deplorable acts of violence by the crowed. But by and large, the new Government of Iraq avoided excesses and was soon in full control of the whole of Iraq and maintained law and order. It was evident that this new Government was popular.

Immediately after this *coup d'etat* at Baghdad, events moved swiftly. On the 15th July, i.e. the next day, 2,000 United States marines landed in Lebanon in order, it was stated, to protect American lives and to encourage defence of Lebanese sovereignty and integrity. It was said that the forces had been landed in response to an urgent plea received from President Chamoun of Lebanon. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, stated that his Government fully supported the U. S. action in landing troops in Lebanon.

A meeting of the Security Council was immediately called to discuss the situation resulting from these developments. Since then, of course, many more troops had been sent It might be noted that these troops were sent to the Lebanon really when the situation inside Lebanon was settling down. It was obvious that it was sent not because of the situation in Lebanon, but because of the *coup d'etat* in Iraq and the possible consequences from it that were feared.

A day later, i.e. on the 16th July, the United Nations Observer Corps in Lebanon submitted an interim report in which the Group said that it was "able to report to the Security Council that it has as of 15th July access to all parts of the frontier". That is to say, previously it was stated that the Observation Group's report was not very helpful, because the entire frontier was not under observation. What is the good of their saying that through

half the frontier nothing had happened? Something might have happened through the other half. From the 18th, they were in touch with the whole frontier and therefore, they were in a fairly satisfactory position to observe any movement across the frontier.

On the 17th July, British paratroops landed at Amman from bases in Cyprus and Mr. Macmillan told the British House of Commons that these troops had been sent in response to a request from King Hussein. On the same day, Jordan complained to the Security Council about the interference in its domestic affairs by the United Arab Republic.

I might mention that during these days, I received a large number of messages from various Heads of States and others, from Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Diefenbaker of Canada,....President Eisenhower, President Nasser, Mr. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister U. Nu, Prime Minister of Indonesia and others. These messages as well as the information supplied by our Missions abroad kept us fully and continually informed of the serious situation and also indicated the line of thinking of various Governments. It was evident that the situation was a very grave one and might lead to military operations on a large scale and indeed to a major war. During these days, occasionally one had the feeling that we were on the brink of a war.

On the 19th July, I received a message from Mr. Khrushchev suggesting that there should be an immediate meeting of the Heads of Governments of the United States of America, United Kingdom, U. S. S. R., France and India, to which the Secretary General of the United Nations should also be invited and that this meeting should endeavour to find some solution. I accepted this proposal and said in reply that I would be prepared to attend such a meeting if our presence was required by all concerned and if we felt convinced that we could make any useful contribution. Some of the replies that Mr. Khrushchev received from other Heads of Governments were not wholly favourable to his proposal. But, nevertheless, it appeared that a so-called summit meeting was likely to take place at an early date.

Meanwhile, the Security Council was engaged in discussing a Japanese resolution which requested the Secretary General

> "to make arrangements forthwith for such measures, in addition to those envisaged in the resolution of the 11th June, 1958, as he may consider necessary in the light of the present circumstances with a view to enabling the United Nations to fulfil the general purposes established in that resolution and which will, in accordance with the Charter, serve to ensure the territorial and political independence of Lebanon so as to make possible the withdrawal of the United States forces from the Lebanon."

There were some aspects of this Resolution which we did not like although the explanation made by the Japanese representative in the Security Council cleared up some of our doubts. But in any event the Resolution was finally not passed by the Security Council which adjourned until the outcome of the proposal made by Mr. Khrushchev was known.

The correspondence of Mr. Khrushchev with the Heads of Governments of the USA, UK and France has already been published. The idea of summit conference gradually faded out and it became apparent by the 5th August that there was no possibility of such a high level conference in the near future. Accordingly, the Powers concerned agreed to meet immediately in the Security Council for recommending the convening of a special emergency session of the General Assembly. This session met 24 hours later on the 8th August and

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decided to adjourn until the 13th August, *i.e.* yesterday. India was represented there by our Permanent Representative, Shri Arthur Lall.

Now, the proceedings of this special session are going on and reports have come of the speech delivered by President Eisenhower in which he made certain proposals. Reports have come also of some proposals that are being put forward by the Soviet Government and other powers there. It is rather difficult for me at this stage to comment on this partly because we have not got full information as to what is happening there and we should like to have that information and time to consider these various proposals before we send our instructions to our representative or comment on them otherwise.

I might mention, however, that on the 8th August the United Nations Secretary-General made a statement before the General Assembly in which he suggested that the United Nations might continue to play some part in these areas and might so adopt its role both in Jordan and in Lebanon as to help in the search for a satisfactory solution. Here also, what the Secretary-General has said has to be carefully considered before we can express any firm opinion and although we have seen something about what he has said, we have not yet had the full report about it.

Here, I would like to say that our country, as the House knows very well, does not approve of military alliances and carries out a policy of non-alignment. We would welcome every country to do that, but it is quite another thing to tell a country that you must have an enforced neutrality. Anything enforced is not good. Even a good thing becomes bad if it is enforced in that particular way. Therefore any approach of compulsion that way and some kind of supervision is likely not to be accepted by the people of that area.

Now, on the 23rd July, the Government of India recognised the new Government of Iraq. Before that and since, chiefly after, a very large number of countries have recognised this new Government of Iraq, including all the great Powers. Nearly all have recognised.

The situation in the Lebanon has undergone some changes but continues to be rather obscure. A new President—General Shehab—has been elected. The old President, however, continues and has announced his intention to complete his term which ends on the 24th September although his Government is reported to have offered its resignation. This has created certain difficulty because the Opposition is not prepared to function normally under the present President—President Chamoun. Further, the Opposition is opposed to President Chamoun sending his own representative to the United Nations' special emergency session of the General Assembly because they say that he will not represent, according to them, the views of the people of Lebanon and would only represent President Chamoun. So, all these difficulties have arisen there. In fact, so far as I know nobody has yet gone to the General Assembly session from Lebanon. On the Government side they have not yet sent somebody because they have not made up their mind and on the Opposition side they wanted to send somebody but he did not get the *visa*.

Now, the American authorities have announced that they would withdraw their troops from the Lebanon as soon as the Government of Lebanon asks them to do so. Only yesterday it has been announced that they have withdrawn a small part of their troops from there, but the major part still remains. In Jordan it is not clear in what circumstances the British Government would withdraw their troops though they have announced their

intention of doing so some time in the future.

Our general views in regard to this position in Western Asia have been frequently stated and are certainly well-known to this House. Our approach is not inimical to any country there. It is friendly to all countries, but inevitably our sympathies are with the Arab countries there and with Arab nationalism which represents today the urge of the people there. Also, according to our general policy and as well as our particular views on this situation in Western Asia we do not accept that foreign troops should be used in any territory in this area in the circumstances prevailing there. We are convinced that there can be no settlement and no return to normality till foreign troops are removed. We have therefore, and so far as we can, pressed and continue to press for the withdrawal of these troops at the earliest possible opportunity. We have also made it clear that in our view the United Nations should not send any kind of Police or armed forces in Lebanon or in Jordan because that has been suggested sometimes. If it is suggested that the United Nations Observer Group should continue for some time or should even increase its personnel we would be prepared to consider such a proposal favourably, but any such proposal can only have a chance of success if it is accepted by the Arab countries concerned.

Sometimes it is stated that these countries apparently should be treated like tender infants and should be under the guardianship of bigger countries. Well, whether they are tender or they are infants I do not know, but it is quite clear that they do not like this offer of guardianship and patronage. In fact, such suggestions are resented by them.

Now, as I said, the position has been discussed in the General Assembly and I do not know what the outcome may be, but it must be remembered that there is a certain relaxation of tension because it is always better when people are talking than when they are not talking and are preparing for war. There has been that relaxation, but the whole position is full of danger and will continue to be dangerous and explosive so long as foreign forces remain there.

We can consider these events in Western Asia in isolation but that will not help us to understand them well. One has to take to some extent a historic view of developments. For hundreds of years these countries in Western Asia were under Turkish domination. They came out of it at the end of First World War in 1918.

The Western powers decided what they liked without really caring very much about the wishes of the people. Probably there was no organised way for the people to express their views and so things were made worse. New nations were created—where they were viable they were very much better—and the contacts of the Western Powers were with the rulers of their own creation or, chiefly, with the landed gentry of those areas. There were few contacts with the people. The whole period between the two World Wars was one when Arab nationalism was trying to push out this foreign domination and gradually making some way in that direction. Then came the war and the post-war period, when much has happened, as the House knows, in various countries of the Middle East.

Now the major fact is the growth of Arab nationalism in a very powerful, resurgent way. Egypt took the lead in this matter and under the wise leadership of President Nasser has played a very important part, and Nasser, in fact, became the most prominent symbol of the Arab nationalism. And this fact, which is

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patent, was neither liked nor appreciated by many powers and an attempt was made to split up the Arab countries, to split, in fact, Arab Nationalism. And the House may remember various talks about building up the Northern Tier Defence and about the Baghdad Pact. Whatever the motives of the Baghdad Pact may be—the motives were supposed to be to protect these countries from any attack or invasion from the Soviet Union and to give these countries some kind of security and peace—as a matter of fact, the result was far from security. All the troubles of these countries increased. The Arab countries were divided. At any rate, the Governments were divided—some in the Baghdad Pact and some outside it. And while the Governments were divided and they carried on a cold war against each other, the people almost in every Arab country were powerfully affected by this tie of Arab nationalism. Thus, in the countries associated with the Baghdad Pact there was a divergence, a hiatus between the Government of the country and the people, the people looking more and more towards Arab nationalism and the Government looking in another direction and rather ranged against this spirit of Arab nationalism. How big this hiatus was can be seen from the coup d'etat in Baghdad which surprised everyone. I believe it surprised even the people in Iraq and Egypt, and the surprise is not essentially that it took place but the speed with which it took place and the complete success which attended it. It shows how utterly divorced from public opinion the Government of Iraq was. When some change was made the relief was tremendous all over Iraq and people flocked to the side of the new Government. So this attempt at not recognising the spirit of Arab nationalism, trying to come in the way and obstructing it, that really achieved the opposite effect; it encouraged nationalism as this kind of thing will do.

It was said that some kind of Arab Empire is being built up, which is dangerous. I do not know about the future, but I see no empire, much less an Arab Empire. But, certainly, all this has resulted in the Arab nations coming nearer to one another and will no doubt bring about a great deal of co-operation between them.

The theory, as I said, of vacuum was advanced, as if the removal of the influence of some great powers must necessarily be filled in by some other powers and, therefore, they should not go. It is an extraordinary appraisal of the situation which did not recognize the effect of this Arab nationalism which had become such a dominant force.

Now, much reference has been made to indirect aggression. Well, indirect aggression is inherently, essentially and inevitably a part of the cold war technique. In fact, there is no indirect aggression if we have no cold war. The world is full of indirect aggression, full of attempts, though not in a military way in other ways, at influencing other countries, trying and sometimes creating or upsetting situations in other countries. In the same way, ever since the Baghdad Pact came in there was this tussle between the countries, the Arab and other countries of the Baghdad Pact and the Arab countries outside the Baghdad Pact. There was no doubt this tussle and each side wanted to injure the interests of the other side. But this talk of indirect aggression really shows ignorance of the basic issues there. Therefore, it is confusing.

Now, during these days we have expressed our views with moderation and have endeavoured to avoid any action or utterance which might add to the tension. We have no desire in this matter, as in any other, to be involved in the cold war. Where our services are required we

shall always be prepared to offer them if we feel that they will do some good. We are convinced, however, that any effective solution must be based on the recognition of the dominant urge and force of this area, that is, Arab nationalism. Thus, any settlement must have the goodwill and co-operation of the Arab nations. The need for oil by the Western European countries is patent, and while it is vital for them there should be no difficulty in arriving at a friendly arrangement which ensures this supply of oil. The presence of foreign forces of any kind in these areas will be a constant irritant leading to trouble. If I may say so, peace in this area, as indeed anywhere else, will come if this area is removed from the orbit of the cold war and adopts the five principles of the *Panchsheel*. Everyone of these Arab countries has tremendous problems of development to face. If the threat of war is removed from them, they will apply themselves to these problems and become a source of strength to the forces of peace.

Now, there is one other aspect of this problem which cannot be ignored, and that is the continuing element of danger in the relations between the Arab countries and Israel. Ever since Israel came into existence, it has been a source of constant irritation to the Arab countries. The invasion by Israel of Egypt two years ago is fresh in our memory. Apart from this, there is the big problem of the refugees, the old Palestine refugees. The Arab countries have looked upon Israel as an outpost from which their freedom might at any time be threatened.

Israel on the other hand fears the Arab countries which surround it. There can be no real peace in this area till this difficult problem is settled in some satisfactory way. Naturally, any real settlement can only be with the goodwill of the countries of these areas and by removing fears. There can be no settlement by war which, if it occurs, may well become a major war.

I have referred to the dangers inherent in this situation as between the Arab countries and Israel, and the forces behind them sometimes also. I should like to make it quite clear that I do not suggest that any attempt should, or can be, made to deal with this problem now. I am certain that this question should not be raised at this stage; it will have to wait for some time. Only when the other problems of Western Asia have advanced towards a solution and present-day passions have cooled somewhat, can this difficult problem be tackled. It is not for me to suggest when this position may arise and how it should be tackled; that is for the countries concerned.

During the past few weeks I have received many suggestions from friendly Governments with whom we are intimately connected. In their anxiety to maintain peace and advance the cause of freedom of Asian and African countries they have made several proposals to us for limited conferences or joint statements and the like. While I share their anxiety and appreciate their proposals, it seemed to me that in a situation like the one we are passing through, any limited action of the kind suggested would not be helpful: it is the Powers principally involved in these disputes that have to be brought into the area of discussion. I am, however, grateful to all these Governments and countries which have made these friendly suggestions. It may be that in the future a situation might arise when some of the suggestions would be more feasible than they are at present.

I should like to say here that we have been very well served, during these past critical weeks, by our representatives abroad, more especially by our representatives in Beirut and Baghdad where all these difficult situations were developing.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): A World Federation alone can settle all these questions.

12-43 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* COST ACCOUNTS REPORTS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): In the course of the debates on the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bills during the November-December 1957 Session of the Parliament some hon. Members desired clarification about the need for the secrecy attached to Cost Accounts Reports prepared by the Tariff Commission. One of the points raised was that if the Parliament was to grant protection, it was only proper that it should know on what basis this was being done, and this would be possible only if the Cost Account Reports were made available to the House. It was also pointed out by some hon. Members that even if the public disclosure of the Cost Accounts Reports were considered undesirable, there could be no objection to their being made available to a Committee of the House.

Sir, the above point have been carefully considered and Government have decided that if the Public Accounts Committee desire to refer to any particular Cost Accounts Reports of the Tariff Commission, those reports would be made available to the Public Accounts Committee, as and when required.

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*APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3 BILL

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I †introduce the Bill.

12-45 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on Shri Braj Raj Singh's resolution regarding disapproval of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 and the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958. Out of 6 hours allotted for both the items, 5 hours and 25 minutes now remain.

Shri Braj Raj Singh may continue his speech and thereafter the Minister may move his motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. The resolution and the motion for reference to Select Committee will be discussed together, after which the resolution will be put to the vote of the House first and, if negatived, the motion for reference to a Select Committee will be put to the House.

The hon. Member has already taken thirty-five minutes. The maximum

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

time normally allowed to a Member who moves a resolution is thirty minutes. So he may finish.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The Speaker was pleased to say that I would get fifteen minutes more.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिस हाई पावर्ड कमेटी के द्वारा इस विश्वविद्यालय की जांच कराई गई उसमें किस तरह के लोग थे, किस प्रकार के लोगों से उस कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया था। मैं किसी के प्रति कोई निरादर की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर अवश्य आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी के जो चेयरमैन थे वह एक आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइंसिस है, उसके भी चेयरमैन हे और उस इंस्टीट्यूट में किस तरह की अव्यवस्था है, किस तरह का कुप्रबन्ध है, इसकी न कभी चर्चा ही की गई है और न इस बात की जांच करने की ही कभी कोशिश की गई है और न यह पता लगाने की ही कोशिश की गई है कि किस तरह की बात वहां चल रही हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन करने का मंशा यह है कि आप केवल एक बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की बात को ही देखना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो यह इंस्टीट्यट है, उसकी बातों को देखना नही चाहते।

इस हाई पावर्ड कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट लिखी हैं उससे पता चला है कि इसने निष्पक्षता का परिचय नही दिया है। यह बात उस एपीलाग से भी साबित होती है जो बाद में इस कमेटी ने लिखी है और जिस से पता चलता है कि कमेटी को भी यह पता चल गया था कि उसकी रिपोर्ट निष्पक्ष नही हो सकती। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस एपीलाग को पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। इसमें लिखा है :—

"It is not surprising even before steps were taken to draw up the report, there should have been representations made to the President and an agitation should have been set up regarding the composition of the Committee, the manner in which the proceedings were conducted, the defects in regard to selection of witnesses and the receipt of memoranda, etc. We are not surprised at the insinuation that the Committee has been guided by the Vice-Chancellor and others connected with the University, that persons were prevented from expressing their views. Nor is it a matter of surprise that a certain number of persons should have been asked to send to us or to the Visitor complaints about the Vice-Chancellor and others and about the whole procedure of the Committee...."

कोई भी रिपोर्ट प्रेजीडेंट साहब के पास भेजी गई हों कमेटी की रिपोर्ट लिखने से पहले ही, उनके बारे में कमेटी द्वारा जिक्र किये जाने का यह अर्थ निकलता है कि जिस समय इसने अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी, उस समय कम से कम इसके दिमाग में वह भावना नहीं थी जो भावना उस जज के दिमाग में होती है जो निष्पक्ष ढंग से जजमेंट लिखता है या जो किसी भी अनुचित बात से प्रभावित नहीं होता है और न ही उसे होना चाहिए।

तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में जो पृष्ठभूमि है, उसकी ओर भी हमारा ध्याना जाना चाहिए। उसका भी बहुत महत्व है। इस विश्वविद्यालय के जो संस्थापक थे, उनका क्या उद्देश्य था और वह कहां तक पूरा हो सकता है इस ओर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए इस हाई पावर्ड कमेटी को अपने विचार प्रकट करने चाहिये थे। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पडता है कि जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है वह उस तरह की नही है जिस तरह की कि एक निष्पक्ष कमेटी से आशा करनी चाहिए थी। या आशा की जा सकती है।

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

इस रिपोर्ट में ईस्टर्न यू० टी० के बारे में में कुछ बातें कही गई हैं। मैं ईस्टर्न यू० पी० से नही आता हूं। मैं एक उस स्थान से आता हूं जो कि इस सदन के बहुत करीब का स्थान है। लेकिन इस बात को देख कर ताज्जुब होता है कि एक रिजन के लोगो को, एक उपप्रदेश के लोगों को, जिन की आबादी तीन करोड़ के करीब है और जहां के लोग अत्यधिक गरीब हैं, जिन को पेट भर खाना नही मिलता है, जो खाने के लिये गोबर में से अन्न बीन कर अपना पेट भरते है, इस आधार पर इस यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रवेश पाने से रोक दिया जाए कि वे गरीब है और यह केन्द्र की यूनिवर्सिटीयों में से एक यूनिवर्सिटी है, समझ में आने वाली बात नही है। उनको इस विश्वविद्यालय में इस वास्ते प्रवेश न मिले कि केन्द्र से इसको रुपया मिलता है, और उससे इसका खर्चा चलता है, एक आश्चर्यजनक बात है जो कि समझ में नही आती है। इस विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्र से कितना रुपया मिलता है और कितना इसका खर्च है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसका जो विवरण है, वह इस रिपोर्ट के एपेंडिक्स २ में दिया गया है और मै इस सदन का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें कहा गया है कि सन् १९५६–५७ में इस विश्वविद्यालय को २,००,२०,७१२ रुपये की आमदनी हुई और २,०१,६५,१२६ रुपये का खर्चा हुआ। इसी साल में केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो इस विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता मिली वह ५१,५५,९०८ रुपये की थी। जब दो करोड़ रुपय की आमदनी होती है और उसमें से केवल ५१ लाख रुपया केन्द्र की ओर से दिया जाता है तो क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि पूरे का पूरा रुपया केन्द्र की ओर से दिया जाता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ही इस विश्वविद्यालय को चलाया जा रहा है? जब इस तरह की बात कही जाती है तो यह समझ में नहीं आती है। जब इतना थोड़ा रुपया केन्द्र की ओर से दिया जा रहा है तो किस तरह से यह परिणाम निकाला जा सकता है कि केन्द्र की ओर से ही और उसी से प्राप्त रुपये के सहारे ही इस विश्वविद्यालय को चलाया जा रहा है। इस विश्वविद्यालय को चलाने में हिन्दुस्तान भर के दानवीर लोगों का हाथ है, उन लोगों का हाथ है जिन्होंने अपनी जायदादें इस विश्वविद्यालय को दे दी थीं और जिन जायदादों की आमदनी से आज यह यूनिवर्सिटी चल रही है। महामना मालवीय जी जिस उच्चकोटि की शिक्षा यहां देना चाहते थे, जिन उच्च सिद्धान्तों का प्रचार करना चाहते थे, उनमें निष्ठा रखने वालों लोगों ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी की सहायता की, इसको रुपया दिया और उसी के सहारे आज यह विश्वविद्यालय चल रहा है। जब दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च है और पचास लाख के करीब केन्द्र देता है तो सभी जान सकते है कि बाकी का रुपया कहां से आता है। इसलिए यह कहना कि सारे का सारा रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है, गलत है।

अगर यह मान भी लिया जाए कि सारे का सारा रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है तो भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन करोड़ नागरिकों को तथा पश्चिमी बिहार के डेढ़ करोड़ नागरिकों को इस विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदत्त सुविधाओं से वंचित करना समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। यह कहना कि उनको इस विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा नही दी जानी चाहिये तथा उनके लिए किसी और विश्वविद्यालय का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और वह भी इस आधार पर कि केन्द्र द्वारा इसको रुपया दिया जाता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की यूनिवर्सिटी से इन लोगों को शिक्षा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए, समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है यह साफ तौर से पक्षपातपूर्ण बात मालूम पड़ती है। यह एक इस तरह की बात मालूम पड़ती है, जिससे कि किसी खास इलाके के लोगों को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जाए और यह दिखाया जाए कि उस इलाके

के लोग ही इस पर हावी होना चाहते ह और भारत के दूसरे लोगों के लिए इसमें कोई स्थान नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल बताया था कि कितने ऐसे अध्यापक इस विश्वविद्यालय में है जो ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के हैं और कितने वे हैं जो दूसरे प्रान्तों के हैं । अब मैं आपका ध्यान दूसरी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि टैक्निकल विषयों की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए दूसरे प्रान्तों से कितने विद्यार्थी आते हैं और यू० पी० के कितने होते हैं । मेरी पास एक रिपोर्ट जिसका नाम है :

A Factual Analysis of the Banaras Hindu University Mudaliar Committee Report.

इसमें लिखा है कि कालेज आफ एग्रीकलचर में २२० विद्यार्थी थे जिनमें से १३५ बाहर के थे और ८५ यू० पी० के । बाहर के विद्यार्थियों का जो परसेंटेज था वह ६१.४ था और केवल ३८.६ उत्तर प्रदेश के थे । इसमें पूर्वी या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई सवाल नहीं है । इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में ५५८ कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या थी जिनमें से ३६० बाहर के थे और १९८ उत्तर प्रदेश के । बाहर वालों का जो परसेंटेज था वह ६४.५ था । इसी तरह से कालेज आफ माइनिंग एण्ड मेटलरजी में कुल २२५ विद्यार्थी थे जिन में से १३३ उत्तर प्रदेश के बाहर के थे और ९२ उत्तर प्रदेश के थे । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ५९ परसेंट बाहर वाले थे और ४१ परसेंट उत्तर प्रदेश के । कालिज आफ टैक्नालाजी में कुल ४८० विद्यार्थी थे जिनमें से २४२ बाहर वाले थे और २३८ उत्तर प्रदेश के थे यानी ५१ प्रतिशत यू० पी० के बाहर के थे और ४९ प्रतिशत यू० पी० के थ । इसी तरह से दूसरे सब्जैक्टस का हाल है । टैक्नीकल विषयों की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए ही बाहर के लोग आते हैं और आर्टस की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई बाहर वाले नहीं आते । आर्ट्स की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए केरल या असम से कौन आना चाहेगा जबकि वहां पर आर्ट्स के लिए काफी विश्वविद्यालय मौजूद हैं और वहां अच्छी पढ़ाई होती है । अगर यह लोग यहां आयें तो उनको अधिक खर्चा पड़ेगा । यह आंकड़े तो विद्यार्थियों के बारे में हैं । यही बात प्रोफेसरों के बारे में भी है । इस वास्ते इस दोनों बातों के आधार पर कमेटी जिस नतीजा पर पहुंचती है, वह गलत है । जो बात कमेटी ने कही है वह सही नहीं है । इस तरह की बात कहना कि पूर्वी जिलों के लोग जो हैं, जो प्रोफसर हैं या जो विद्यार्थी हैं, वे उन पर जो बाहर से आयेंगे, अपना प्रभुत्व जमायेंगे तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों के लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलेंगा, गलत बात है । इस तरह की गलत बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये ।

रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि इस समय १०,००० विद्यार्थियों को जो इस समय प्रवेश मिल रहा है, उस पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये और उनकी संख्या ५,००० के करीब रखनी चाहिए क्योंकि रजिडेंशल एकामोडेशन उनके लिए नहीं है, उनके रहने के लिए स्थान नहीं है, इससे भी मैं सहमत नहीं हूं ।

जब से हमें आजादी मिली है तब से इस यूनिवर्सिटी का जो बजट है वह गुना और पांच गुना बढ़ गया है और इसी हिसाब से इसकी आमदनी भी बढ़ी है और इतना होने पर भी यह कहा जाए कि रेजिडेंशल एकोमोडेशन नहीं है, बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है । यह उन लोगों की उस मनोवृत्ति का सूचक है जो चाहते हैं कि पिछड़े वर्ग के जो लोग हैं, जो गरीब हे, उनको शिक्षा न मिले और इस विकास के युग में, इस युग में जब कि साइंस इतनी तरक्की कर रही है कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं और कई प्रकार के चमत्कार पैदा कर रही है, उसमें अपना योगदान कर सकें तथा देश को फायदा पहुंचा सकें । इसलिए वे लोग यह चाहते हैं कि इसमें कम विद्यार्थी

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

रहे। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यदि हमें मालवीय जी की इच्छाओं को पूरा करना है तो हमें विद्यार्थियो की सख्या को बढाना होगा, केवल दस हजार ही नही बल्कि इससे भी और अधिक विद्यार्थियो के लिए इस विश्वविद्यालय मे शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। यह किस तरह से हो सकता है ? आप जानते है कि लन्दन, व हार्वर्ड की यूनिवर्सिटियो मे एक से अधिक शिफ्ट्स चलती है। यहा पर एक ही शिफ्ट चलती है। छ घटे की पढ़ाई होती है और ४५ मिनट का एक पीरियड होता है। दिन में डेढ़ दो घटे पढ़ाई नही होती है और विद्यार्थियो के लिये वह खाली समय होता है जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि चार या साढ़े चार घटे ही दिन मे पढ़ाई होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि चार घटे विद्यार्थियो को पढ़ा कर ही हमे सन्तोष नही कर लेना चाहिए। हमें, लन्दन, हार्वर्ड तथा बर्लिन की नकल करनी होगी। उसी तरह से क्यो हम वहा दो दो या तीन तीन शिफ्टे नही चला सकते ? हमारे पास साज-सज्जा है, हमारे पास सारा सामान है, क्यो हम उसका उपयोग नही करते, क्यो नही हम उससे फायदा उठाते?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय मे एक, दो नही तीन शिफ्ट्स चल सकती है। छ बजे से विद्यार्थियो की शिक्षा शुरू की जाय। छ बजे से साढे दस बजे तक पहली शिफ्ट चल सकती है, ग्यारह बजे से चार बजे तक दूसरी शिफ्ट और साढे चार बजे से से नौ बजे तक तीसरी शिफ्ट चल सकती है। इस तरह आप को बिल्डिग की कोई दिक्कत नही होगी, सामान की कोई दिक्कत नही होगी, और लैबारेटरी की कोई दिक्कत नही होगी। साथ ही इस तरह से जहा आज १०,००० विद्यार्थी पढते है वहा ३० हजार विद्यार्थी पढ सकेंगे ? मुझे बताया गया कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय मे सिर्फ साल में १५० दिन पढाई होती है जबकि साल२ ६५ दिन का होता है। आप साल में एक सेशन के बजाय दो सेशन कर सकते है। इस तरह से आप दूने विद्यार्थियो को शिक्षा दे सकते है और वहा ३०,००० के बजाय ६०,००० विद्यार्थियो को पढाया जा सकता है। आज मुल्क की भलाई इसी में है कि ज्यादा लोगो को शिक्षा मिले, ज्यादा लोग पढ़ें, उन की बुद्धि विकसित हो और वे मुल्क के निर्माण में हिस्सा ले। आज वहा बिल्डिग की कमी नही है, लेकिन उसके बाद कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियो के रहने के लिये स्थान कहा से आयेगा। उसके निर्माण के लिये धन की आवश्यकता होगी। जब मालवीय जी सन् १९१६ में इसके लिये करोडो रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकते थे तो आज के जमाने मे हम सब मिल कर क्या बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये, या इस तरह की शिक्षा देने के लिये जिसे उच्च शिक्षा कहा जा सकता हो, कुछ रुपया इकट्ठा नही कर सकते ? मैं चाहता हू कि देश के लोग आज जागें और अगर सरकार इस के लिये इतना रुपया देने के लिये तैयार न हो, उसे कुछ दिक्कत हो, तो वे लोग इसके लिये एक या दो करोड रुपये दें, वे लोग होस्टल ऐकामोडेशन दें, विद्यार्थियो के रहने के लिये छात्रावास बनाये। दो करोड रुपये में कम से कम १०,००० छोटे कमरे बन सकते हैं। जिनमे कि विद्यार्थी रह सकते हैं। वैसे सरकार भी इस काम के लिये एक या दो करोड रुपये दे दे तो कोई बडी बात नही होगी। आज जो उसका बजट चलता है उसको देखते हुए इसमे अधिक कठिनाई नही होनी चाहिये। हमें इस शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को सकुचित नही करना चाहिये, उसको विस्तृत करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस तरह की कोशिश करनी चाहिये जिस से ज्यादा मे ज्यादा शिक्षा फैले, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगो को ज्ञान मिले और देश के निर्माण में वे लोग भी सहायक हो सकें। यदि हम शिक्षा को सकुचित करना चाहते हैं तो हम पुरानी परम्परा को छोड़ नही सकेंगे।

मुझे लगता है कि जब कमेटी ने इस बात को कहा कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में सिर्फ ५,००० विद्यार्थी पढ़ें तो वे उसी पुरानी परम्परा से प्रभावित थे, उसी परम्परा को मानने वाले थे जिसमें लोग चाहते थे कि शिक्षा का विस्तार न हो। लेकिन इस तरह की बात न तो यूनिवर्सिटी के हित में है, न देश के हित में और न ही यह बात देश के नागरिकों के हित में है। इसलिये आज हमें शिक्षा को संकुचित नहीं करना चाहिये, उसे विस्तृत करना चाहिये जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उस में पढ़ सकें।

रिपोर्ट में जो एक बात कही गई है वह इस तरह की है जिसका कोई आधार नहीं है। उस में लिस्ट आफ मेम्बर्स आफ दि स्टाफ दी हुई है। लिस्ट आफ मेम्बर्स आफ दि स्टाफ, हू आर स्टटड टु बी रिलेटड। २० आदमियों की लिस्ट दी गई है, लेकिन उस में से ज्यादातर लोग ऐसे हैं जो स्टाफ के मेम्बर ही नहीं हैं। उन के लिये यह कहना कि उन का आपस में सम्बन्ध है यह कहां तक ठीक है? यह कैसे हो सकता है जब वह स्टाफ पर ही नहीं हैं? इस के अलावा कई लोग ऐसे हैं जिन का आपस में एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन उनके बारे में भी लिख दिया गया कि "स्टटड टु बी इन्टर रिलेटड"। एक ऐसी हाई पावर कमेटी को "स्टटड टु बी इंटर रिलेटड" नहीं कहना चाहिये। कोई निश्चित बात कहनी चाहिये। इस के ऊपर भी यह कहना कि चूंकि यह एक हाई पावर कमेटी थी इसलिये उस की बात मानना जरूरी है, यह भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि इस में कोई प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल आ जायगा। प्रतिष्ठा के सवाल को ले कर आप आर्डिनेन्स पास कर दें, और आर्डिनेन्स के पास हो जाने पर सरकार के लिये प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल पैदा हो जाता है। अगर कोई आर्डिनेन्स गलत पास हो गया है तो सरकार उसे वापस नहीं ले सकती, इस तरह से आप काम करेंगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप शासन नहीं चला सकते। प्रतिष्ठा के सवाल को ले कर मुल्क में आर्डिनेन्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये। और अगर आर्डिनेन्स गलत है तो महात्मा गांधी के सच्चे शिष्य होने के नाते आपको यह कहना चाहिये कि आप उसे वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस में प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं है, इज्जत का सवाल नहीं है, अगर आप कहें कि हम ने गलती की है और हम उसे वापस लेते हैं। एक गलती तो आप न मान ली। पहले आपने स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी में वाइस चांसलर को ऐक्स आफिशो रख दिया था। लेकिन जो बिल बना है उस में उसे इस तरह से नहीं रखा गया है। तो जब आप एक गलती को मान लेते हैं तो दूसरी गलती को मान लेने में क्या हर्ज है? अगर आप आर्डिनेन्स को वापस ले लेते हैं और दो तीन महीने के अन्दर दूसरा बिल लाते हैं, उस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजते हैं और उस के बाद पास करते हैं तो हानि नहीं है। कह सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनारस जाय, विश्वविद्यालय में जाय, वहां के जो प्राफेसर्स हैं उन से बात कर के, अध्यापकों से बात करके विद्यार्थियों से बात करे, वहां की जनता से बात करे, मुल्क में घूमे और सब कुछ देखने के बाद दो तीन महीने में अच्छा बिल लाये तो उस से कुछ नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। उस से न शिक्षा क्षेत्र को नुकसान होगा न यूनिवर्सिटी को।

13 hrs.

अन्त में मैं आप की इजाजत से सिर्फ एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा। सर सी० पी० रामास्वामी एयर जब चलने लगे तो उन्होंने वहां पर एक स्पीच दी थी उस स्पीच से पता चलता है कि किस तरह से आज के वाइस चांसलर वहां गये। यह स्पीच ८ अप्रैल, १९५६ को दी गई थी। उन्होंने कहा :

"Very soon after I sent my letter to the Visitor I had contact with the President of India, who is the Visitor of this University and with the Ministry of Education and I feel that I ought to take this House in confidence when I

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mention that the persons connected with the Ministry suggested the name of Dr. V. S. Jha as the person who may be selected as the Vice-Chancellor. It so happens that I have never met the gentleman before and I have never known him. So I have absolutely no knowledge of what is the background of the nomination of Dr. V. S. Jha, but I mention that the persons in the Ministry of Education seem to be very highly impressed by him and consider that he is very suitable."

श्रीमन, अगर मेरे पास वक्त होता तो मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली में हुए डिबेट में श्री बी० एस० झा के काम की जो चर्चा की गई है उसे दिखलाता, लेकिन वक्त नही है ज्यादा न कह कर अन्त में निवेदन करूगा कि इस में पार्लियामेंट की प्रतिष्ठा का कोई सवाल नही है, आर्डिनेन्स को वापस ले लिया जाय और युनिवर्सिटी में स्वतंत्रता का वातावरण पैदा होने दिया जाय और वहां पर जो आंतक या भय का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है उसे खत्म किया जाय। इस से कोई हानि होने वाली नहीं है, और अगर हानि है तो हम सब आप के साथ है। हम शिक्षा को हानि नहीं होने देंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि ऊंची से ऊची शिक्षा हो। इस बारे मे कोई राजनीति का सवाल नही होगा, पार्टी का सवाल नहीं होगा, प्रान्तीयता का सवाल नही होगा, उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं होगा। बनारस युनिवर्सिटी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बनी है। मै चाहता हूं कि वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के लिये ही न रहे, पूरे विश्व के लिये रहे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "This House disapproves of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1958) promulgated by the President on the 14th June, 1958."

The hon. Minister may now move his motion.

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): I would like to make the motion and along with that I shall make a speech in which I shall try to meet all the points raised by the hon. Member.

Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill 1958 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala; Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri C. R. Narasimhan, Shri R. Govindrajulu Naidu, Shri T. R. Neswi, Shri Hiralal Shastri, Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Pandit Govind Malaviya,* Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay, Shri Birbal Singh, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, Shri Nardeo Snatak, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri N. R. Ghosh, Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar, Shri T. Sanganna, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Prabhat Kar, Shri T. Nagi Reddy, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Shri N. C. Dasappa, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Asoka K. Sen with instructions to report by the 22nd August, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Mover not there?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not a Member of this House; so I cannot be on the select Committee.

It is with a deep sense of sorrow that I make this motion. As an old boy of the Hindu University I have always looked upon my association with this University with a feeling of pride.

*The name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was subsequently in the motion for that of Pandit Govind Malaviya.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the consent of those Members who have been put on the Committee been taken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir, I hope so.

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If anybody has any objection he should say so.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Mr. Malaviya has objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot say it himself, he has to engage a pleader?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have been told that all the Congress Members have agreed to serve on the Committee.

As an old boy of the Hindu University I have always looked upon my association with the University with a feeling of pride. The University owes its existence to the creative genius, patriotism and practical idealism of one of the greatest sons of our country, the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The University has become a great seat of learning and has attained international reputation in a comparatively short span of time. Many of its students and teachers had played a very important role in the national struggle for independence. Thus with a glorious record of service in the past we naturally expected that a national institution like this, will play its worthy and due role in the building up of the country. But in recent years this expectation has been belied.

The hon. Member who moved this Resolution insinuated that we on this side of the House are less solicitous or concerned with this great national heritage. If I may say so with all respect, this is an unworthy insinuation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have never said that. When did I make it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I did not interrupt the hon. Member; I do not wish to be interrupted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is not interruption. This is a serious charge. I have never made that insinuation. The hon. Minister can go through my speech.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I may have got a wrong impression; but at least that was my impression, that he was continuously saying that we have no concern for this great heritage which was founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It is precisely because of the fact that we are so deeply interested in the welfare and health of this institution that we are driven to take the intrinsically unpalatable step of promulgating this ordinance in order to meet a serious emergency. There can be no doubt whatsoever on the basis of irrefutable evidence of independent observers who count that such an emergency does exist. It did not of course come into existence overnight. There has been a gradual deterioration of academic life and discipline in the University for a number of years. Proper understanding and cordial relationships between the University authorities and members of the teaching staff which are essential requisites for the proper function and well-being of the University have been lacking for many years. Even though the University was fortunate in having some of the most eminent statesmen and scholars as its Vice-Chancellors, there has been open conflict between the Vice-Chancellors and the teaching staff. Continuous efforts had been made by some of the teachers to undermine the authority of the Vice-Chancellor with the result that some eminent Vice-Chancellors had to leave the University in recent years in quick succession without completing their whole term.

It was not my intention to bring in these eminent personalities into this controversy, but since allegations have been made that this report is baseless

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

and prejudiced, I have been forced to make certain observations and give the true facts to the House.

I am quoting here an extract from a note dated 5th October, 1951. I would like to remind the House that it was as early as 1951 that this trouble started; possibly it may have been earlier This is a note from Pandit Govind Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University to Shri H. P. Mody, the then Governor of U.P., who was also the Visitor of the Banaras Hindu University. Pandit Govind Malaviya is now a Member of of this House.

The note says:

> "There has been, however, for a very long time, a strong group in the Banaras Hindu University and its Council, which works on party lines. Pandit Krishna Deva Tiwary, Dr. Ram Ugarh Singh and Sardar Trilochan Singh of Lucknow, Dr. Ramyash Roy, Dr. Akhaibar Lal, Pandit Ram Vyas Jyotishi and Pandit Sitaram Chaturvedi of Banaras and a few others are important members of this group. One has only to ask even a man in the street in the Banaras Hindu University, to find out the truth of the existence of this group, and its working purely on party lines"

The note goes on—and that shows how the vested interests are working inside the precincts of the university:

> "A post of a Professor had fallen vacant in the Department of Botany and was advertised. Among the applicants was Dr. Ramyash Roy also In the usual manner, experts were appointed. The Banaras Hindu University is lucky to have as its Pro-Vice-Chancellor one of the greatest Botanists of the country, Dr. P Parija, D.Sc., F.N.I., etc., who had been Professor, Principal, Director of Agriculture and Vice-Chancellor of the University, in Orissa. He is universally respected for his sober and impartial attitude in all matters. It was at his suggestion that the very best possible experts about whose ability and impartiality no one could ever entertain the slightest doubt, *viz.*, Dr. Iyyengar of Madras and Dr. Agharkar of Poona, were appointed and came for the purpose. They and Dr. Parija recommended three names in order of preference. Dr. Ramyash Roy's name was later on added by them as No. 4, as an act of courtesy to some members of the Board of appointment, who were pleading for Dr. Ramyash Roy. The Vice-Chancellor, who was the Chairman, allowed these members to argue with the experts for more than an hour, pressing Dr. Ramyash Roy's name. At the end thereof these experts said that they regretted they could not feel justified in suggesting any change in their recommendation. Dr. Ramyash Roy's name therefore remained in the fourth position.
>
> "When the matter came up before the Council (Executive Council) of the University, the Vice-Chancellor proposed that the person recommended highest by the experts should be appointed. Pandit Krishna Deva Tiwary stood up in the open meeting of the Council and made a counter proposal that Dr. Ramyash Roy should be appointed. The Vice-Chancellor would not be a party to such action."

The note goes on:

> "From that day, this party has made it its everyday determined task to oppose the Vice-Chancellor in every manner possible."

I would like the House to remember that this started in 1951.

> "A baseless and malicious whispering campaign of fantastic allegations was started against the Vice-Chancellor. Care was taken not to make any specific allegations publicly but all sorts of absurd things were being spread in and around the University."

I am quoting this note comprehensively because the House would realise that everything that has been said by the Report was substantiated as early as 1951.

> "The Vice-Chancellor found this partisan day-to-day opposition without and regard to truth or merit, was creating a very unhealthy atmosphere. He was faced with a peculiar situation. He had been endeavouring to his utmost to run the University on the strictest lines of correctitude. The Vice-Chancellor was finding himself at loggerheads with this strong group in the Executive Council specially on an issue on which there could be no yielding for any public man of integrity."

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Was this Vice-Chancellor appointed by this very clique?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would not like to go into all these details, but these cliques have been in existence for some time, that is very clear from the note.

> "No decent man could continue in the atmosphere which had been created. He, therefore, decided to resign to let the Court decide. He made that clear in his letter of resignation."

The note further says:

> "Interested parties are trying to create the foulest of atmosphere by trying to undermine the authohrity of the Vice-Chancellor and his control over the affairs of the University. The students are being incited to restart the old old era of protests and opposition, of strikes and demonstrations of agitation and excitement."

This fully substantiates what the Report has said.

> "No work can be done. The group mentioned before is making normal work in the Council of the University impossible. Chaos is being created by them at every meeting. Truth, propriety and correct procedure are being thrown to the winds. They are proceeding everywhere with the object of wrecking the present Vice-Chancellor's administration. The Vice-Chancellor has been fighting a herculean battle against this caucus."

And we had a Hercules really to fight this battle against this caucus.

It is very significant, I would like to remind the House, that as early as 1951 Pandit Govind Malaviya had . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: And you did not take any action.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like that I may be allowed to finish my speech.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Minister is not yielding . . .

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I wanted to ask a relevant question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Minister is not yielding, the question would be allowed after he has finished.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would suggest that I may be allowed to finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can finish.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The note continues:

> "The aims and purposes of the opposing group have, for years, been well known and can easily be found by the Visitor for a direct enquiry from independent and respected members of the Court."

This was in 1951.

I now wish to quote the letter of another *ex*-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar who resigned a few years back. He writes in the same strain. He says:

> "The University is divided into two, in fact, three, irreconcilable parties or groups, partly political and partly personal in character, that seek not only by open and unrestrained disputes among themselves but also through engineering anonymous and other communications and by other means, to acquire influence in the various academic bodies of the University, *e.g.*, the Executive Council, the Standing Committee and the Academic Council. All but a few of the highest grade of Professors and Readers are engaged in this unceasing and ignoble conflict to the obvious detriment of their legitimate duties towards their students or in the direction of research. Hardly any department in the University but has two groups which are constantly laying their respective complaints against each other before the Vice-Chancellor or are otherwise making each other's position difficult . . . . Almost daily recriminations take place which are unfortunately recorded in letters exchanged between the Principals and the Professors and the Professors *inter se* and these letters, although the Professors occupy adjacent rooms, are typed and sent in triplicate or quadruplicate, not only to the adversaries concerned, but to the Registrar, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. Copies of these communications reach the hands of the students and they are ranged in opposing camps and the several teachers cannot thus exercise wholesome disciplinary control over the students collectively or individually. Professors, in truth, are far less interested in academic matters than in perpetual disputes and personal rivalries."

Explaining the reasons for his resignation, he says:

> "My attempts to influence large policies in the University (which alone is my justification to be the Vice-Chancellor) do not secure the requisite time, peace of mind and tranquillity for their fruition."

It is under these circumstances that Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar resigned.

Now I should like to quote one more speech, the speech made by Dr. Radhakrishnan when he resigned, which he made in the Court on 11th January, 1948. I want to substantiate this because a lot of propaganda has been made in this House and also outside that the report which has been made by the Mudaliar Committee is completely baseless and prejudicial.

Dr. Radhakrishnan in his speech to the court said—he was proposing the name of Dr. Amarnath Jha—

> "Dr. Amarnath Jha is no stranger to us. He has been a professor all his life and had been the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for nine years. A distinguished educationist, an able disciplinarian, and a lover of students, there could not have been any other suitable person for the Vice-Chancellorship, and, therefore, it is a matter of immense satisfaction to me and to the members of the court as also to the students and staff of the University, that we have been able to

get Prof. Amarnath Jha to act as the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

There is a tinge of sorrow in my mind . . ."

Let the House judge what this tinge of sorrow was:

"I spoke to him and I wrote to him that it is essential that he should undertake the Vice-Chancellorship for at least a period of three years—a minimum period that will give us a sense of security that will allay all apprehensions. That will make him take interest in the affairs of the University. He assured me that if the affairs of the University were favourable, he would serve for a longer period.

—that is, for longer than three years.

"It is the duty of the members of the court, the Council and students and teachers of this University to make his stay a success so that we may have a good fortune of having Dr. Jha as our Vice-Chancellor for many many years."

That was the wish of Dr. Radhakrishnan when he left the University under certain circumstances

"With these words, I move that Dr. Jha be elected the Vice-Chancellor of this University for the residue period of mine."

Dr. Amarnath Jha joined the University on 27th February, 1948 and left on 5th December, 1948; he was there for hardly ten months.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why did he leave?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I leave it to the House. I have quoted at length...

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He was on deputation for one year only; he was to be the Chairman of the Public Service Commission later.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: ..from Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, I have quoted from Pandit Govind Malaviya, and I leave it to the House to judge why a person of the distinction of Dr. Amarnath Jha, who gave an assurance to Dr. Radhakrishnan that he would serve the University for a longer period had to leave in such a short time.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Had to leave, or left himself?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Aurangabad—Bihar): Did he write any note to the University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like to ask the House: Can there be a severer indictment of the state of affairs in a University? And these are the considered opinions of persons who had first-hand knowledge of the conditions in the University, and some of whose speeches made in other contexts have been quoted in support of the fact that the report is prejudicial.

The present Vice-Chancellor about whom many things have been said found the situation no better, and it was impossible for him to function effectively in this atmosphere of intrigue and power-politics. It will thus be obvious that Government held its hand for many years and did not take this extreme step till it was convinced that normal processes of administration were so powerless to cure the deep-seated malady. It was under these circumstances that the Visitor appointed a high-powered committee, consisting of two eminent Vice-Chancellors, an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two distinguished Members of this Parliament, whose *bona fides* and educational and administrative experience are unquestionable. Their report is before the House.

I must confess that I was deeply shocked when I first read the report. I could never believe that a University which was founded by one of the noblest sons of India and had achieved a high reputation could come to such a pass.

[Dr. K L Shrimali]

I would not like to take the time of the House by repeating all the things which have been said in the Mudaliar Committee's report. I would, however, invite your attention to a few salient and sobering points which have been made out in it. The University was not devoting itself to its main function, which is to pursue knowledge and to further and disseminate it. There are many instances in the report which clearly indicate that some of the professors of the University have completely lost sight of the main goal, and were engaged in activities which brought discredit to the University. I have every respect for the freedom not only of academic institutions but also of the teachers; and how can it be otherwise, when I have worked as a teacher all my life? But we must remember that teachers like others can enjoy freedom only to the extent that they show a due sense of responsibility in carrying out their obligations towards the students as well as the institutions and the public The autonomy of the University is meant for the purpose of enabling it to carry out a specific mission, namely the communication and enlargement of knowledge. If the teachers neglect their duties and indulge in unsavoury intrigues and careerism, the liberty passes over into licence. No democratic society can be a party to this degeneration of the meaning of liberty

I should not like to give the impression to this House that there are no good teachers in the Banaras Hindu University. I have no doubt that the majority of the teachers would normally like to discharge their responsibilities conscientiously. It is perhaps a small proportion of teachers and others who exercise pressure tactics in the court and in the executive council for the promotion of their personal interests, and vitiate the atmosphere of the University. This crisis would not have developed if the saner and well-meaning elements in the University had asserted themselves by standing up courageously against these dangerous trends and refusing to co-operate with their colleagues who were responsible for lowering the standards of professional integrity. The greatest need in our universities today is to create a healthy and courageous public opinion. For, if it is not to be found in centres of learning, where else can we look for it? If the University authorities are compelled to take action against persons who are guilty of academic and moral offences, they should receive full moral support from the members of the faculty. It is only in this way that proper ethos could be developed in our institutions of higher learning The reputation of a university rests on a spirit of disinterested scholarship and the healthy personal influence which its professors are able to exercise on the students. If this spirit is maintained, the University authorities will be able to guard the integrity of its work and discipline and protect its academic and moral values.

As I have said, it is not a pleasant thing for Government that it should have to intervene in the affairs of the universities. But what is the Government to do when the University authorities find themselves unable to deal with people who are constantly guilty of professional incompetence and lack of integrity and thus vitiate the academic atmosphere? In such circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to ensure that the institutions of higher learning which are financed by public funds, give the high quality of educational services which the people have a right to expect from them Whenever this primary objective is threatened, it is not only the right but the duty of Government to do what it can to restore normal conditions, if I may say so, it is also the duty of all well-meaning citizens, who have the interest of education and the future generations at heart, to give their moral support to Government. If this is described as infringement of

university autonomy, surely we misunderstand the nature of autonomy. If a university becomes a 'hot-bed of intrigues, nepotism, corruption and crimes', as has been substantiated not only by the report of the Vice-Chancellor but by the Mudaliar Committee's report, the Government must intervene and liberate the University from the control of power-hungry groups who are strangling the academic and creative life of the University.

One of the most distressing facts brought out by the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee Report is that some of the teachers, instead of exercising a wholesome influence over their students, have tried to instigate them to organise strikes, stage hostile demonstrations and undermine the loyalty to the University authorities, and particularly to set at nought the authority of the Vice-Chancellor. These demonstrations have even assumed the form of threatened violence Obviously, such people have no place in the University and should not be allowed to corrupt the mind and the character of the youth

If we have not been able to utilise the creative energies of the youth, we must admit that the fault is not of the students but of the teachers who have failed to provide proper leadership and to inspire them with the ideals of service and sacrifice. Instead of awakening their finer impulses, the teachers have tried to exploit them for selfish ends Such people betray the trust placed in them by the public and bring discredit to the teaching profession. If the University is to function as a self-governing community, the Vice-Chancellor, the teaching staff and the students should work in a spirit of co-operation. Repeated strikes and acts of hooliganism do not befit the academic atmosphere of the University. Students should certainly have freedom to express their views and opinions on problems which vitally concern them, and also ventilate their grievances. But there are more reasonable methods of doing so than through strikes, hunger-strikes, processions and demonstrations.

There are various economic, political and ideological groups in society today which try to compel people to accept their point of view through improper pressure tactics, but if the University also becomes a victim to such methods, where shall we look for disinterested search for knowledge and truth? If it becomes the rallying ground for blind passions and prejudices and narrow self-seeking, where shall we look for qualities of toleration, fair play, social sensitiveness and intellectual integrity on which the very life of our democracy depends?

It is a matter of grave concern for all of us who are interested in the orderly growth of our society that the present generation of students, at least in some of the Universities, is showing such disregard not only for higher values but even for law and order. It should be the earnest endeavour of all political parties who are interested in the proper functioning of democratic institutions to create a climate of opinion in the country which will discourage this growing lawlessness and discipline among the students.

Teachers on their part must realise that it is primarily their responsibility to instil respect for law and authority in the minds of young men and women through their own example and personal influence I hope that normal conditions will soon be restored in the University and saner counsels will prevail.

The Founder of the University, the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, during the course of the passage of the original Bill in the former Council of the then Governor General of India, concluded his speech with the hope "that this centre of life and light will produce students who will not only be intellectually equal to the best of the fellow students in other parts of the world but will also be trained to live

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

noble lives, to love God and to love their country." It is our duty to see that this noble dream of our great national leader is fulfilled It is with this hope that I am moving this Motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee

The present Bill is mainly on the lines of the Ordinance which was promulgated on the 14th June 1958, except for a few minor changes. The main features of the Bill are: (a) the reconstitution of the Court of the University as an advisory body; (b) the reconstitution of the Executive Council; (c) the provision for a Selection Committee for making recommendations to the Executive Council in respect of appointments to the posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Registrar in the University, and (d) the provision for a Screening Committee to examine the cases of all persons who, on the 14th June 1958, were holding teaching, administrative or other posts in the University in respect of whom there is reason to believe that their continuance in office would be detrimental to the interests of the University

13:35 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

These being the main provisions of the Bill, may I enquire what is the gravamen of the charge made by some of the Members? We find on perfectly reliable evidence that through a long process of manipulated elections and manoeuvring of power, factions, it has become impossible for the various constituted authorities of the University to function with efficiency and without friction and they are unlikely to bring about urgent and desirable changes. In order to meet this situation on a temporary basis, the Ordinance has provided the University with a Court and an Executive Council which have the best available men and women in the country as members. It has tightened up the working of the Selection Committee so as to recruit the finest available personnel for the staff and it has set up an impartial Screening Committee with eminent men of independent judgment to look into any complaints against certain members of the staff. In the Bill, we have even provided that the Vice-Chancellor will not be an *ex-officio* member of the Committee so that it may function entirely independently.

These measures will ensure that at this critical juncture in the history of this University, the University will have the benefit of the advice, guidance and supervision of the best available talent in the country True, the principle of election in the formation of these bodies has been temporarily set aside, but surely no one will seriously argue that in academic institutions electioneering is such a sacred principle that it should never be touched even when the alternative is risking the whole of their future Perhaps some of the Members will recall that the University Education Commission had drawn pointed attention to the abuses which had crept into Universities through its uncontrolled application in University bodies

This Bill is an interim measure. Long-term reforms will be undertaken after consulting the relevant bodies of the University, the University Grants Commission and the State Governments concerned.

Let me conclude by saying that while I am referring this Bill to Select Committee with a feeling of *sorrow* there is not the slightest feeling of *hesitation*. I am quite convinced that it is in the interests of the University, and its great founder, to whom many references have been made, would have welcomed this measure which circumstances make inevitable. Those who oppose it may be doing so in good faith, but they are not serving the true interests of the University.

for they are indirectly—and, let me hope, unconsciously—strengthening the forces and groups which have brought the University to the present pass. Let them remember that in this matter we are all answerable not only before public opinion, but before the bar of history.

In the end, I think it is my duty to express my appreciation of the work done by the members of the Mudaliar Committee Some interested groups are carrying on a malicious campaign against the members of this Committee. I am prepared to concede that there may be some minor factual errors which may have crept into the body of the Report

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Minor or major?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Major according to his view

But they do not materially affect the main conclusion of the Report that the University is suffering from a serious malady and needs a drastic remedy I thought the hon Member would be satisfied after I had quoted instances after instances from the Vice-Chancellor's reports.

I should also like to say a word about the present Vice-Chancellor who has bravely withstood the personal attacks, vilification and malicious propaganda which is being carried against him. It has been said that he has no educational experience He has occupied the positions of a Professor, Director of Public Instruction, Education Secretary and Chairman of the Public Services Commission of one of our largest States.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Professor where?

Dr. K L. Shrimali: Professor in Nagpur, as far as I remember.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: It is an Inter College.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He left this job in order to serve the University. He might have started in the lowest rung of the ladder, but he has risen to one of the highest public offices. Let us not forget that. He was Chairman of the Public Services Commission in one of the States. He left that job in order to serve this University.

I have nothing more to add. I am fully confident that ultimately truth and decency will triumph over falsehood and evil forces.

Shri Braj Rai Singh: I agree

Dr K. L. Shrimali: There are one or two points to which reference was made in the Resolution I would like to clarify them The hon Mover made a reference to the fact that though the Report was submitted while Parliament was in session, Government did not take care to bring it before Parliament, and by-passed it. I will place the facts and let the House judge for itself. The Report was formerly submitted on 5th May, 1958 and received here on 7th May, 1958.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons explaining the reason for the promulgation of the Ordinance, it has been stated that the Report was submitted in April 1958

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall check up if there is any inaccuracy

Mr. Speaker: 'The Committee commenced its sittings on the 31st July 1957, and submitted its Report in April, 1958'.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes Then Parliament was in session

Mr. Speaker: When was it submitted?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The information I have at my disposal just now indicates that the Report was formally submitted on 5th May 1958. I am very sorry if there is any inaccuracy But

(Dr K L Shrimali)

I will verify and report to the House again tomorrow

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But there is a statement made by him on the floor of the House

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) It is very curious that the Committee did not give the date on which it submitted the report

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow there is a date

Dr K L. Shrimali. I have the letter with me I will read it out

This is dated the 5th May 1958

'With reference to your letter dated the 20th July 1957 conveying the order of the President constituting a Committee of Enquiry to report on the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University I am herewith sending for submission to the President and Visitor of the University the unanimous report of the Committee on the subject

I should like to express my thanks to the Ministry of Education for all the help that was rendered to the Committee in its deliberations"

This letter is dated the 5th of May 1958 and the file says that it reached here on 7th May 1958 If there is any inaccuracy in the statement referred to I shall check it up and correct it

Mr Speaker What turns up on this? Whether it was presented on the 5th May or in April, the House was then sitting, when it was submitted Nothing turns upon that The Government took its own time to consider and place it What does it matter if it is April or May? Why should we spend our time unnecessarily on that? I would have allowed this time to any hon Member who could contribute to the debate

Shri H N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central) This document was laid on the Table of the House by my friend the hon Minister only the day before yesterday and it mentions the month of April For purposes of parliamentary propriety it is very necessary that when documents are laid on the Table by a Minister verification should be made about the date We do not want to make much of that but it is very unfortunate

Dr K. L. Shrimali: I do not know how this inaccuracy crept in I would like to apologize to the House and I would certainly look into it

Mr. Speaker. Hon Members and others would go with the impression that hon Members have no substantial arguments to make against this motion or Bill but that they are only against the date I want to avoid that impression being created

श्री खुशवक्तराय कार्य भार मंत्री यदि हाउस के सामने गलत इत्तला दें तो यह तो एक विशेष अधिकार की अवहेलना का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय गलत है सब जानते हैं ।

Dr K L Shrimali I have offered my apology I will look into this matter I cannot say how this inaccuracy crept in I will certainly check it

Mr Speaker Hon Members are more anxious that the administration should be set right than about this clerical error or mistake about the date I think they are more anxious about that

Dr K L. Shrimali: Then, I think, there was a reference which was made that the University was not given notice The Registrar of the University was in our letter dated the 20th July 1957, informed that the President in his capacity as the Visitor of the University has been pleased to

direct under section 5(2) of the Act an enquiry to be made in respect of the matters specified in the terms of reference In that very letter the University was requested in pursuance of section 5(2) of the Act to send a representative who may be present and heard at the enquiry At its meeting held on the 27th July 1957, the Executive Council of the University appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the University as its representative at the enquiry instituted by the Visitor

These are some of the facts I wanted to place before the House in order to clear up any possible misunderstanding

Mr. Speaker: I think this has not been formally placed before the House

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar) Sir may I put one question? Just now we heard that a report was submitted by a previous Vice-Chancellor regarding defects in the administration of the Banaras Hindu University—in 1951 if I am correct What was Government doing all these days? How is it that no step was taken in between till the appointment of the committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said the Government was holding its hands We always want to respect universities Therefore we sent one of our distinguished countrymen Acharya Narendra Deva there I am told that he had also to resign on account of certain difficulties inside the Court (*Interruption.*) But I am not quite sure I believe there was some trouble in the Court when he was there and he had to resign Vice-Chancellor after Vice-Chancellor had to leave it We tried to select the best men available in the country as Vice-Chancellors of this University We thought that alone would be sufficient as far as the University was concerned to remedy matters Unfortunately, our hopes were belied and we had to take this step which we have taken now

Shri Raghubir Sahai: The hon. Minister while making a speech referred to Pandit Govind Malaviya's letter, while he was Vice-Chancellor of the University, to the then Governor Would he tell us whether Pandit Govind Malaviya was examined by this Committee or did he submit any memorandum to this Committee?

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I say, Sir, that I was invited by the Committee I was requested to meet the committee but I was in hospital having undergone operation So, I could not go to them I wrote to them that I could not go

Mr Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala, Shri Satyandra Narayan Sinha Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri G R Narasimhan, Shri R Govindarajulu Naidu Shri T R Neswi, Shri Hiralal Shastri, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Pandit* Govind Malaviya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay Shri Birbal Singh, Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma, Shri Nardeo Snatak, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Shri N G Ranga, Shri N R Ghosh, Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar, Shri T Sangana, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Prabhat Kar, Shri T Nagi Reddy, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri J M Mohammed Imam, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri R K Khadilkar, Shri H C Dasappa, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, and Shri Asoke K Sen with instructions to report by the 22nd August 1958"

There are still some amendments for circulation Does any hon Member want to move the same?

* The name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was subsequently substituted in the motion for that of Pandit Govind Malaviya.

Shri Vajpayee: There is my amendment No. 5. I move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session of the Lok Sabha."

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): There is mine, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He is already included in the Select Committee.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is my motion for circulation also but with a different date

Mr. Speaker: He has already agreed to be on the Select Committee. How can he move this?

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): There is my amendment No 4 for circulation. I move it.

Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 13th October 1958."

Mr. Speaker: Now the motion for reference to the Select Committee and the two amendments for circulation and also the original resolution on the Ordinance are all before the House for discussion.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): On a point of clarification, Sir. There is a convention that the hon. Members who have been included in the Select Committee should not take part in the preliminary discussion. May I know if they can take part in the debate on the Resolution that has been moved? Shri Braj Raj Singh has moved a resolution condemning the Ordinance. I seek your ruling whether they can take part in this debate on the Resolution and the other amendments?

Mr. Speaker: It is not an inviolable rule. Wherever I find that the debate cannot be complete in this House otherwise, I will also allow those hon. Members to participate in the debate. It all depends upon the circumstances. I will give preference to others first. The hon. Member who has just spoken has taken advantage of the legal situation. So far as this matter is concerned, I will certainly allow these hon. Members to speak. I cannot ask them not to speak on the Bill. However, this is an important matter and I shall allow hon. Members who can shed light on this to speak. First I will give preference to those who are not on the Select Committee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great care to the speech of my hon. friend the Minister of Education; but I am afraid I am not convinced by the arguments which he has brought forward. I do not mean to say that from the facts that are here before us all is well with the Banaras Hindu University. It goes without saying that something is very wrong in that institution which has such a great tradition and which it is the duty of all of us to uphold. But my grouse is that the Government has proceeded wrongly and somewhat precipitately and Government has come forward to suggest certain remedies which, I fear, might even worsen the disease. We are all keen that the Benares Hindu University which was founded by one of our greatest leaders, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya should grow from more to more and make what is its legitimate contribution to the development of the country. We are all, wherever we come from in India, connected, so to speak with the Banaras Hindu University and speaking personally, though I cannot claim like the Minister to be an alumnus of that University, it so happened that years ago as a student I went there for an inter-college debating competition and collected a prize.

Mr. Speaker: . . . . Defeating the members there.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My friend, Shri Nagi Reddy here who has his amendment but who is now going to

work on the Select Committee has been a student of the Banaras Hindu University. We are all keen to see that the Banaras Hindu University develops in the manner that it should.

But I strongly disapprove of the rather thoughtless and hasty action—I am sorry I have to use these adjectives in regard to Dr. Shrimali but I consider it to be a thoughtless and hasty action—in promulgating an Ordinance and now proposing the Bill. Government has come forward at the very last moment, possibly because it was discovered that the original proceeding decided upon could not possibly have passed muster in this House and Government had decided at the eleventh hour that there should be a reference to the Select Committee. I consider that the Select Committee in the time at its disposal will not be able to mitigate the damage which had already been done and the damage which I fear may be perpetuated unless this Bill is changed beyond recognition in the course of the discussion in the Select Committee. Nevertheless perhaps the Select Committee is a sort of a lesser evil which we can accept and that is why I say on behalf of our group that we participate in the work of the Select Committee. But I have my fears that the damage which has been done and which reflects Government's ineptitude in regard to this matter can hardly be repaired.

As I said before, there is no question that there is some thing very wrong in Banaras. But I do not understand how Dr. Shrimali can come to us here in the second half of 1958 and tell us that as early as 1951 conditions were pretty gruesome Banaras Hindu University has been the charge of the Centre. When the University Grants Commission Bill was on the anvil of this House, a Joint Committee was appointed and we were told that now onwards at any rate the Central Universities of which Banaras is one will be looked after directly by the University Grants Commission. I fail to understand for the life of me how the Chairman of the University Grants Commission for whom personally I have great respect can just pay a courtesy visit and make certain observations and that altogether everybody in Delhi takes up an attitude of hostility—that is the only word which I can think of—towards the University. This is not something which the Government can get away with very easily. The Banaras Hindu University has been the Government's direct responsibility and that responsibility requires to be the better exercised. But the picture that the hon. Minister has given us is very dismal.

He has told us about the gradual deterioration. Why could not the deterioration be stopped? The only tenable reason which he has put forward is that the Government appointed eminent Vice-Chancellor after eminent Vice-Chancellor but nothing happened. Everybody found the job was too difficult for them. There was factionalism and therefore they had to quit. I do not say that there was no factionalism. I have no facts of my own. What has been given to us certainly indicates that there has been a lot of wrong phenomena going on in Banaras. But I cannot quite swallow the explanation which the Minister has given us. I do not understand how these eminent people who went to Banaras as Vice-Chancellors could give up the job the way they did and report to Government and at the same time nothing ensued I do not understand this at all. I do not understand also this. I am speaking subject to correction. But we are given all kinds of reported facts about the position there.

I am told that one of the eminent Vice-Chancellors for whom personally I have great respect—Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer—was disgusted with the University according to what Dr. Shrimali tells us. Possibly he was. But I am quoting from a pamphlet given to us called *A Factual Analysis of the Banaras Hindu University Mudaliar Committe Report* which is sponsored by several members—I am told, I do not know the gentlemen personally—of the Court, now defunct,

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of the Banaras Hindu University These gentlemen say that on the 8th of April, 1956, when Dr. Ramaswamy Iyer made a speech in the executive council of the University he said that everything was lovely in the garden and that every decision was adopted after unanimous discussion and then when he departed from the university he is reported to have said:

> "It was really the commitment that I had made and also the consideration of my health and impossibility of combining that work with this made me go to the President and request him to relieve me from the Vice-Chancellorship."

I have great respect for Dr. Ramaswamy Iyer. He might have reported one thing to Delhi; he might have said something else in Banaras But when a man of his stature can do that, surely there must be two sides to this story. It cannot be as one-sided as Dr. Shrimali has tried to make out.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In order to be fair to Dr C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, I do not know why he made that statement in the court and why he sent that report to us. My own feeling is, to be fair and charitable to him, that at the time of departure, he did not want to make his departure unpleasant and therefore, he said nice things to the members. That is the only plausible explanation which I can imagine

Mr. Speaker: How long did he serve there?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister makes it only too complicated

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is only a conjecture. I am only making a guess; I cannot say why he made that statement.

Mr. Speaker: How long did he serve there?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think for 2½ years.

Mr. Speaker: What is the full term of the Vice-Chancellorship.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Three years at least.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Six years.

Mr. Speaker: He can stay for six years; he left after 2½ years.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He can stay there only for five years. At that time there was a clause in existence that he can continue for three years and get re-elected if so desired.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: No, no. Six years.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not know why such a very big point is made about the Vice-Chancellor's leaving. It is true that Vice-Chancellors left. I am prepared to concede that the Vice-Chancellors found the atmosphere not to their liking. I concede there was in Banaras possibly a certain amount of factionalism and other kinds of undesirable phenomena

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am sorry to interrupt the hon Member The Vice-Chancellor can stay for six years. Dr C P. Ramaswamy Iyer joined on 1-7-1954 and left on 2-7-1956. So, it comes to two years.

14 hrs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It does not affect my point, which is simply this, that though I surely concede that on account of the undesirable atmosphere prevailing there Vice-Chancellor after Vice-Chancellor might have found it difficult to work, they did not find it so impossible and difficult that they could have suggested or recommended the kind of action which has now been thought of.

When I say that, I come to the report of the Enquiry Committee. I feel great hesitation in making any critical observations about this report, because Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and his colleagues command great respect. but, at the same time, I do not understand how this report came to be written the way it has been. I say it with great respect, and I wish

the Minister applies his mind to the character of this report. So many things are said here, qualified by the clause "it was stated", "it is believed" and so on and so forth, and there are certain appendices which have been shown factually to be wrong. The Minister himself comes forward and says that there might be a few minor factual errors, but I consider that if this kind of factual error can creep into this report it vitiates the whole report I do not understand how Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and his colleagues could give their signatures to a document which ends up, rather peevishly, with a declaration that already hostile comments have begun to be made about it.

I find that there are certain appendices referring to the list of disputes pending or disposed of in courts of justice with the University as a party, and I am told that out of this list—23 items are here—a majority are not correct at all I find another appendix, Appendix 3, list of members of staff who are stated to be inter-related I am against .

Mr. Speaker: This list says "pending or disposed of" Does the hon. Member mean to say that there were no such cases at all?

An Hon. Member: Yes, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Out of these 23 items, are there any items which was never there?

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Out of the 23 items mentioned, in respect of four cases there is duplication Out of the 21 remaining cases, 15 cases were never there. Out of the balance of 6 cases, three are by University professors and three by outsiders against the University.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: With the inclusion of these 'outsiders', Sir, we get rather confused. Then, with regard to this Appendix 3, list of members of staff who are stated to be inter-related, some of the items, to me, are absolutely inexplicable.

Mr. Speaker: What about these relations—brother-in-law, father-in-law and so on?

An Hon. Member: He is coming to that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Number 15 in the list is Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, whom we know very well by reputation, and he is described as a near relation of numbers 1 and 4 who have some kind of job, either in retirement or otherwise, at the University. I do not understand what is wrong. There is another, a Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, Mr. Justice Upadhyaya, whose crime seems to be that his son is married to the daughter of a lecturer in the College of Indology. What is wrong, I do not understand. The Prime Minister's daughter is a member of the Congress Working Committee What is wrong? So what? It happens Why not? Should relationship with a man be an automatic bar to an appointment? If they could point out that these people have no qualifications at all for appointment, I can understand They do not take up an academic attitude at all They talk about academic efficiency and the rest of it. Why give us this kind of an apology of facts for facts? I do not understand why this report has come to be written in the way that it has been Therefore, Sir, I feel that this report is a great disappointment, and it is a paradox that with such personnel the Committee should produce this banality

I have said before, Sir, that there is disease rampant in Banaras, but the remedy is perhaps worse than the disease, and I am afraid the Select Committee will have too little time to go into the entire procedure

Then again, I find that the Committee as well as the Minister have certain fixations, particularly about law and order and the existence of teacher politicians, and also of principals of colleges who appear to them, according to the report, as villains of the piece. I do not quite understand

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this picture at all If we were given figures about the number of strikes which took place in Banaras, if we were told that compared to the other universities in Uttar Pradesh—which is, on the whole a very law abiding State, I hope, ...

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli) Better than Bengal.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee. If we were told that compared to the other Universities in U.P. in Banaras we find that there are a very large number of strikes, if we were told that in Banaras the police had to fire, as they did the other day in Lucknow or Allahabad, if we were told that in Banaras student indiscipline and teacher incitement to student indiscipline had gone very far, I would have said to Government "Come along let us do something about it; here is a very acute example of educational crisis, and if in regard to Banaras we can find a serviceable solution it shall be a contribution to the cause of the country" But that is not done at all

In regard to finance also, I am told the Committee—I have seen it—says that there should be a Finance Committee, but it seems, I am told, from other documents that there is already a Finance Committee That is the kind of slipshodness about the manner in which the Committee went about this job

Then again there is a recurring allegation, about which I am personally not concerned, that people in Eastern U P and Bihar are dominating the whole place In this document, to which I have already referred, there is a table showing how the Eastern U P people are by no means in the majority They are there a minority altogether

Shri T. N. Singh. They are in an abject minority everywhere

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not know if they are such a very active minority ,that with a very small percentage of appointments they can control the University, they must be very peculiarly capable.

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Here is a statement, which I do not vouch for but the Minister can say something about it, showing the appointments made during the regime of the present Vice-Chancellor, and it shows that out of a grand total of 191, Eastern U P appointments were 32, West U P appointments were 34 and outside U P appointments were 125 Then, Sir, the same kind of thing is shown in regard to the number of people who are there in the Executive Committee I am given a list of the members of the Executive Committee and I find that out of a total of 22 members only three members belong to the eastern part of U P It may be Sir, the eastern part of U P produces wonderful people

Shri T N Singh They are capable

Shri H N Mukerjee If that is so, —my friend Shri T N Singh is there, and I am fortified in my conviction— and if worth was the consideration, then Eastern U P would certainly go ahead and monopolise all the positions of power and influence in the Banaras Hindu University

Then Sir Dr Mudaliar's report makes reference to the conduct of the Advocate-General of U P I do not understand what has happened to the ethics of our people, that even Commissioners of this distinction refer to the Advocate-General of U P having voted in a particular way in the meeting of the Executive Council and then having gone to the court to defend a suit against the University I am told that the Advocate-General did not attend that meeting of the Executive Council, and that he was perfectly within his rights to appear in court in a particular matter I do not understand why this kind of statement, which you, Sir, will never permit us

to make on the floor of this House, is made in the Commission's report, and this statement is fortified by support from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member must wait and see.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I feel the changes which are contemplated are usually rather bad, especially in regard to the Screening Committee which is going to be a part of the Bill, which I hope, at any rate, the Select Committee will just push out altogether.

Then, I do not understand why the Vice-Chancellor's role has been portrayed in the way that Dr. Shrimali has done it. I have nothing against him; I have never seen him; I have never heard of him, like Shri Ramaswami Ayyar. I have never heard of Dr. Jha, who is the present Vice-Chancellor. I have never known one thing or the other about him. I have nothing personally against him. But it is absolutely clear that he is in a faction, there is no doubt about it. I can understand, Sir, his fixation about law and order. Dr. Shrimali told us about his antecedents, that he was Chairman of Public Service Commission, he was Director of Public Instruction, and, obviously, he has been more an administrator than a teacher. The Banaras Hindu University has had certain traditions. Now, those traditions need to be changed today in the context of things. At one time we had the goal of independence; then we had the goal of a social revolution, and the student community would sometimes take part in certain movements. Now, those movements are usually not very well called for, except in very unusual situations. It is not necessary for the students to come forward in the way that they used to do once upon a time, but once upon a time they did, and those traditions have continued in Banaras.

You cannot deal with those traditions just like that. The whole problem of student indiscipline and teacher participation in whatever is happening under these universities is a very large problem and you have to tackle it with generosity, with sympathy, with understanding and with insight. But now, the Government comes forward and says "we have to clamp down law and order on the Banaras Hindu University." This is almost like martial law on Banaras University. I can see that there is trouble, but I say that trouble has to be tackled properly with sympathy and understanding. That is not forthcoming.

And that is why I am very unhappy that Government had to promulgate an ordinance I am very sorry indeed that Dr. Shrimali justifies the ordinance. I am very unhappy that Government having promulgated the ordinance and being unable to run away from it has got to put forward some sort of a Bill. I am a little mollified that there is a reference to the Select Committee But I am not at all confident that in the time at their disposal the Select Committee will be able to do anything like justice to their task. That is why I insist that if we cannot do anything better than a reference to the Select Committee, let the Select Committee have a longer period of gestation as far as the production of its report is concerned. Then perhaps we can remove many of those anomalies which ought to be rectified if we wish Banaras to play that role in national life which has been its historic destiny, which destiny surely we have no right to distort, and Government is trying to distort the historic destiny of the Banaras Hindu University.

Mr. Speaker: May I request hon. Members one thing? I have got as many as 19 names,—a list of names of Members. As against one Member who opposes, I would like to call another Member who supports. There can be a balance.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There are some who oppose nor support.

Mr. Speaker: They will come in between I would also urge upon hon Members not to stand up until I exhaust the list of those Members who have not taken part or whose names are not in the Select Committee Pandit K C Sharma Is he on the Select Committee?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): I am on the Select Committee

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to find out who is who here, though I know all hon Members What I would request is this There is a report here, and for a balanced debate, we might proceed like this There may be one Member who is opposing, another may oppose even a reference to the Select Committee and oppose the principles of the Bill, there may be other who supports the thing the whole hog There are Members who are in between I shall call first from the former categories and then give opportunities to such of those who are in the Select Committee Merely because their names are put down in the Select Committee, I do not want to avoid giving them the opportunity of expressing their views which may be useful for the Committee in its consideration of the Bill

So, after one hon Member who opposes, has finished his speech, another hon Member may get up and say, "Sir, I want to support" I will call him to speak I am anxious to hear both sides and I am sure the House is willing to follow that procedure Now, Shri Dasappa

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) I am also Member of the Select Committee

Mr. Speaker: As I said already, I will call those hon Members who are not in the Select Committee, first Those who oppose or support will now be called Subsequently, I shall call those who are in the Select Committee Does Shri Asoka Mehta want to say anything?

Shri Ashoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): All the supporters seem to be on the Select Committee Then what can you do?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Joachim Alva

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I am not in the Committee

Mr. Speaker: That is why I called him

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, I support the reference of the hon. Minister. There has been a coarsening of our moral life in public life both in intellectual and political life Yesterday, we had the news that law and order had broken down in Ahmedabad There was an assault on property and life, and here in the universities also, there is a coarsening of our moral and intellectual life Students are taking law in their own hands Shri H N Mukerjee has said that we should treat the students in a dynamic and sympathetic manner It is time that we pushed the students back into the ivory tower of intellectual life It is time that he pushed back the students into the universities and not to go about law-breaking

Here is the case of the Banaras Hindu University, where the report clearly says that the students are not disciplined and that they are out to do whatever they like This report has been drawn by five eminent men and women Dr Mudaliar has been the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University Shri Mahajan has held the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Dr Subbarayan has been the Chief Minister of a foremost State, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has been a front-rank feminist leader, and Shri Navroji J Wadia has been the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University These five people have drawn up this report, and this report must command the requisite attention of this House

We could not have chosen anybody else. Perhaps Shri H N. Mukerjee could have been on this Committee,

and even he, I am sure, would not have been perhaps able to write a note of dissent from the others, in the sense that he would have been compelled to agree with many of the conclusions that have been drawn. At the most he might have drawn a note of dissent and emphasised some other values. But here we are to examine the general student discipline in the universities keeping in view the recent incidents in some of the institutions.

Now, I would like to pay my humble tribute to the Banaras Hindu University. It has very great history. Its name has gone around the far corners of the world. It was founded by one of the greatest men of India, and I would like the House to bear with me when I recall an episode. I still remember that in the year 1930, Pandit Malaviya took upon himself the duty to break laws in Bombay. He sat down on one of the famous roads of Bombay till the early hours of the morning and until he was arrested. He made one of the most spirited speeches of defence on behalf of civil liberty until he was jailed. They were great days, and there were also great days when he made great speeches in this House. We shall never forget him. And the future generations of students will always remember him. It was he who was the founder of this university. So, when we read today the details brought up in this report, some of us have to put down our heads in shame.

I speak with a sense of absolute impartiality. I speak with a sense of having moved with the students in days gone by in the city of Bombay where the Bombay Youth League broke the law and stirred up the students. But that period is definitely gone by. Today, we have to build up our new generations. Are we going to have masses of the people breaking up the law in this secular State? Here, we have a Five Year Plan. We are trying to build up the economic life of the country. There has been a veritable coarsening and regular deterioration of our moral values. Either it may be that the masses have come to break the law and order, or it may be that the students do so. Are we going to tolerate our students breaking up the universities or the masses of the people when they break law and order and have no discipline whatsoever?

I would urge on the Government to have at hand a list or a corps of Vice-Chancellors. They should not go out and search for Vice-Chancellors. Here, I find two names—I would not like to mention names—belonging to the ICS. One is a retired Judge. Why should we depend on any favour for choosing Vice-Chancellors and why do you go on searching for Vice-Chancellors, choose them overnight and simply put them into Vice-Chancellorships? Why could you not draw up a list of worthy, efficient and able and patriotic Vice-Chancellors to handle the universities? It can be done just as in the Home Ministry. High Court judges are appointed from out of a regular list or panel.

Here, I would also like to pay my tribute to a lady, the late Annie Besant who was in charge of the Central Hindu College which later became the nucleus to the university. What will all these people who are no more with us think of it when they see that things in the universities have come to such a pass and the universities have fallen?

I have seen students breaking the law. In Bombay, in days gone by, the law has been broken during the Bardoli agitation, the Simon Commission, etc. There was Mehar Ali who led the students in days gone by, and who was deprived of the sanad by the Chief Justice of Bombay. Now, I have also been to the Banaras Hindu University like Shri H. N. Mukerjee in 1934, and I had carried away a gold medal from the Banaras Hindu University of which I am very proud. But those were the days when the students had a residential university in Banaras. I was very proud of the halls, the dramas and the shows they

[Shri Joachim Alva]

put up. When I read through this report, I feel that this Parliament has a special responsibility.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: The report says there are no halls and no common room

Shri Joachim Alva: The rooms are there, but they may be empty of leadership, they may be empty of teachers.

What sort of students are we going to produce tomorrow? Are we going to hand over independent India, born out of the suffering and blood-shed of great leaders, into the hands of students who cannot govern? Without discipline, there can be no leadership. Let us turn to Oxford and Cambridge from where Prof Mukerjee has come. What sort of discipline they have and the respect they pay to their leaders! Are we going to build India on such worthless moral foundation here? Without any sense of partisanship and without throwing weight on this side of that side, I wish Hiren Mukerjee had risen to very great moral heights. But he merely picked up holes in this report here and there. I wish he had become a Vice-Chancellor instead of coming to Parliament. He would have made a greater contribution to the nation as Vice-Chancellor than perhaps as a Member of Parliament.

Today what has happened? Even our educationists, professors and teachers are coming to take away the plums of office and plums of other prizes of public life; they do not go and work in any university Today we have to look with dark glasses into dark rooms to find out whether the Vice-Chancellors and teachers are In the German University, they will not have anybody called a professor unless he makes an outstanding contribution in research. Today everybody wants to have the title of Professor long after he has left the portals of the university, when he should be simply called 'Shri'. Whatever Hitler might have done, the German universities have produced great scholars. There nobody can be a professor unless he has made an outstanding contribution to his specific field Today we are speaking of professors, paying them Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 They cannot maintain their wives and children; they live in houses far away from universities and colleges. When they live in this way, how can they build up the lives of the boys and girls entrusted to their care?

So, we should be seized with this problem Parliament as a whole, without any kind of party affiliation, must be seized with the problem of the future Today our young boys and girls are more concerned with reading film magazines, etc than reading books on literature or science or history We even see Judges reading film magazines Once I entered a Judge's room and found him with a film magazine

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is he supporting this measure or what?

Shri Joachim Alva: I am supporting this measure and I am giving the background of this Bill Professor Mukerjee has almost under-estimated and said, "Here is a list of people, of relations and inter-relations". These are things which should never have come on the record But the authors of the report were compelled to bring this on the record Here are things which we should really put down. Unless we build our universities and public organisations in a spirit of public service, our country can have no future

The University has really prospered in many ways In 1924-25, there were less than 2,000 students—1952 students In 1957-58, we had 8,586 students. In regard to receipts, in 1952-53, the amount was Rs. 29,27,672; but in 1956-57, they had Rs. 2 crores and odd. From the point of view of finance, they have really made progress. From the point of view of number of students, they have made progress. But

the students are people who are sitting for mere examinations. What has happened to the residential character of the University? What has happened to the Banaras Hindu University known all over the world as being the great residential university of India?

After all is said and done, this is the land of Hindustan and the Banaras University is meant to inculcate the noblest and finest spirit of Hindu culture. If you forget that ideal, the University should be closed down and even the name 'Hindu' should be dropped out. Even Christians, Parsis and others went to the University to imbibe the real spirit of Hindu culture. If you preserve the noblest thing in Hindu culture, then this land also can be in safety and security. But if you forget the great tenets of Hindu culture, woe betide this land.

When Vice-Chancellor Zaidi made a statement that he would not drop the term 'Muslim' from the Aligarh Muslim University unless the Banaras Hindu University dropped the term 'Hindu', I thought it was a graceless statement. Why should I not do a good thing without waiting for the other man also to do it? I wish he had said, "We are prepared to drop the term 'Muslim' from the Aligarh Muslim University by ourselves, without waiting from the Banaras Hindu University to drop the term 'Hindu'". I would not like a man of his standing to make a statement, "Let them drop and then we will drop".

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will remember that we are considering the Banaras Hindu University and not the Aligarh Muslim University.

Shri Joachim Alva: The two universities are central. They are our two eyes under central Acts.

The core of the Bill is in the concluding sentence of the report:

> "We would like to mention that it is essential that the Visitor should take steps to see that the authorities of the University be suspended for the time being and the affairs of the University are vested in a strong committee such as the one we have suggested."

This statement has been made to which the ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Mahajan, who is a party. Then, there are other responsible people also. They are saying that the authorities of the University be suspended. What more do you want? Prof. Mukerjee says that the ordinance was promulgated in a hurry. What can the President do when the Parliament was not sitting and when the situation was such that an effigy of Dr. Mudaliar was being burnt in Banaras? Tomorrow the students may burn the books and day after tomorrow, they may burn the University. So, we have to cry halt to this process of deterioration, put our heads together and realise our responsibility as parents apart from being Members of Parliament.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: When did the University start functioning after summer recess?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In July.

Mr. Speaker: Parliament was closed on the 11th May and reopened on the 11th August. The University started functioning in July.

An Hon. Member: 9th July.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: My name has been mentioned as a member of the Select Committee, but I am not yet sure if I will be on it. I wish to explain my viewpoint with regard to the Select Committee and it will be for the Government to decide whether I should be on the Committee or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is the best judge.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I have given notice of amendments both to the resolution and to the motion for

[Pandit Govind Malaviya]

consideration of the Bill. Under these circumstances, if you allow me, I would like to make some observations on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: Having regard to the importance of this subject and finding that a number of hon. Members, some of whom have intimate knowledge of the affairs of the University, want to participate, I do not propose to stick to the rule of not allowing Members on the Select Committee to participate in the discussion now. Within the time allowed, I will give them an opportunity to shed some light upon this important matter.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: It is a very difficult situation in which we stand with regard to the Banaras Hindu University today. There can be no doubt that the Government is anxious to improve things in the University and that obviously, the steps which it has taken and which it recommends to Parliament be taken, are meant to set the house of the University in order. That being so and in view of the anxiety of those in the Government to find a solution for the difficulties which could have a permanent and lasting effect, some of us find ourselves in a great predicament, becuse we find that the objective, the motive and the measures proposed do not somehow run in the same direction, not by design, not deliberately. I do not imagine for a moment that the Government or the Ministry of Education would deliberately propose something which would defeat the very purpose which it has set before itself. But, unfortunately, due to reasons which I cannot explain, and we cannot possibly know, the measures which have been adopted appear to me to be not only not likely to achieve results but are rather ill-suited for them and are calculated to make things worse than they are today. I, therefore, beg to submit a few observations for the consideration of the Ministry of Education and the Government as also the members in this connection.

So far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned, it has been an all-India institution from the very date of its inception. Though the report has expressed some doubts about it, I should like in one brief moment to mention a very important feature of the Banaras Hindu University which should set all doubts at rest. The Union Ministry has numerous institutions all over the country which it supports and assists by grants and aids on more or less a central basis. On the technical side, which is today considered to be even more important and urgent than the general side, there is a rule that every institution, to qualify itself for the receipt of grants from the Centre, should reserve 30 per cent of its admission of students to students outside the State in which it is located. In the Banaras Hindu University we reversed that process and we laid down that 30 per cent of the seats alone would be reserved to the students of the area in which the University is situated and that 70 per cent of the seats should go to the students coming from all other parts of the country. I believe that is being still stollowed there. That is with regard to the technical side of that University. On the other side, in the Arts and Science Colleges also, we took students from all over the country, as we do today. I have not got the figures of students who have come from outside the State, but if the Education Minister is good enough to give the figures, you will find that the number is quite substantial. For instance, in the science classes of the intermediate section of the University it would be found that there are students from almost every part of the country, because the University had laid down that the students passing from that college would get preference in admission; of course, according to the quota of the various States. Without disturbing that quota, they would give preference in admission to the students of those technical colleges. That is not so with regard to students only; it is so with regard

to members of the staff and also with regard to other appointments in the University. And there is not a State, there is not a corner of this land which is not merely represented but strongly represented in the Banaras Hindu University in every sphere. So, the all-India nature of the institution stands today as strong as it ever did. Let us not forget that. And when this report mentions something about it, I wish facts had been given to show that it was so. I submit most humbly that facts would not bear it out.

Before I come to the subject, the second thing that I would like to point out is that the Banaras Hindu University has, unfortunately, been doomed from almost the day of its start to face the wrath of the Government of the day. This is not the one instance, but there have been instances after instances when the University had to do it—when it was threatened that its grants will be stopped, its recognition will be taken away, this and that —and the studens and the staff of the Banaras Hindu University from time to time, rose to the occasion There was the occasion when all the members of the staff of the University wrote and signed a joint declaration and sent it to the authorities of the University—then their Vice-Chancellor was in jail—that they would serve the University on merely two meals a day and that the Vice-Chancellor or the University need not agree to the unjust demands of the Government of the day, and the Government of those days never, even once, dared to interfere with the University or to poke its nose into its affairs.

But today things are not happy in the Banaras Hindu University. There is no gainsaying that. There can be no doubt that unhealthy forces are prevailing in the Banaras Hindu University. But let us take the whole truth and not part of the truth only, because half truths are not only dangerous but they will kill the very essence and soul of truth and efficiency. It is a half truth to say that the Banaras Hindu University has a crisis which is unprecedented, which is something unique, which is something so urgent, so dangerous that if it were not checked today, if it were not set right today, the whole world will go to blazes and education would come to naught in this country. There are difficulties in the Hindu University. I have been associated with it from the day it was started. I know its defects more than perhaps even the members of any Committee. But I know its strong points, good points also. And I know that the defects which have been talked of—teacher politician politics, student indiscipline and other things—most of which in this report, unfortunately—I shall come to the report later on—are luridly and exaggeratedly painted, almost perhaps unconsciously. But all these defects are not the specialities of the Banaras Hindu University but are the concomitants of the difficulties through which the youth of the world is passing today—the student generation, the young generation all over the world, not only at Banaras but in every University in this country. The students of neighbouring areas of Banaras are, if I may say so with all due respect, much worse than those at Banaras The discipline of students at Banaras, I proclaim at the top of my voice—and I am prepared to take any set of people to Banaras and to prove it to them on the spot there—the discipline of the students at Banaras, though there is much left to be desired in it and there are ugly aspects of it, for which I offer no defence and which I condemn as strongly and regret as anybody else does, yet, all in all, the discipline among the students of the Banaras Hindu University is better than that of any other University in that part of the country. The devotion with which the staff of the Banaras Hindu University has been carrying on its duty and has been serving that institution has been unique and inspiring. If there are some people in it who have erred, who have not gone on the right path, who have deviated, who have allowed themselves to be carried away by

[Pandit Govind Malaviya]

extraneous considerations, we should set them right. We should do everything possible to improve things, even to remove them if necessary. But the mere fact of removing them by itself, as a subjective measure, would not carry us anywhere. We must create an atmosphere where those people who have erred would find that it does not pay them to err, that if they wished to go in the wrong direction there is nobody to applaud them or to support them and that if they wished to gain the honour and the esteem of their fellows and their colleagues and their students they must act like the teacher who devotes himself burning the midnight oil to his task of teaching and of learning all his life.

What do we do in this case? This measure is to create an inquisitorial machine, a screening committee, which will consider the cases of those whose names might be brought before it and will recommend what action is to be taken. Will that help?

The hon. Education Minister rightly read certain extracts from some letter which I had written explaining how some persons in the Banaras Hindu University were carrying on all these difficult things. He did not perhaps find the time to go on further with the file and to read what happened thereafter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was not to his interest.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: No. Please, no. I cannot imagine that. I know Dr. Shrimali. I know his interest in the Banaras Hindu University. I know how keen he is to do well by that institution. (*Interruption*) Please, may I continue.

But I may inform my hon. friend

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are evidently very much interested in hearing his own experience.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: My own experience is not of any consequence. But I shall mention one or two things which have a bearing on the discussion which we are having. I am referring to what was read out from my letter specifically because in that very episode what happened at the end was that in that very Executive Council in which there was so much trouble, in which unlike today, when in a Council of 21 there are no less than 15 members who are virtually nominated by the Central Government, when out of 17 members there were 13 members or 14 members of that Executive Council belonging to those groups and they had all combined, even in that Council the very matter to which the hon. Education Minister had referred in the end it was the Vice-Chancellor's proposal that the first name recommended by the experts should be adopted and appointed, which was carried. The proposal of the other group that the fourth man should be appointed was defeated and the Council passed and adopted the Resolution moved by the Vice-Chancellor and appointed the first man whom the experts had recommended and nominated in spite of all their efforts.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: But is it not true that the hon. Member had to pay a very heavy price for that?

An Hon. Member: What price?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: His resignation.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I will come to that. I was at that time, the doctor said, overworked. For four years or three years I had been working for more than 18 to 20 hours a day and I was in fact on my deathbed and I resigned. In the Council I said

that if there were even a few members in the University who thought that my policy was not right, I had no business to be in the University and I wanted to go away. But I said, "I am not going to give that as the reason of my resignation because I do not want the world even to think that in this University a proposal can be made that a man whose name stands fourth on the list should be appointed. I would not like that black name to come to the University. I am not going to mention that in my resignation". I offered my resignation on the ground of ill-health and my hon. friend the Education Minister will be glad to know that the upshot of it was that the whole Council of 17 members including each one of those 14 men came and stood in a circle round my bed with tears in their eyes and said: "Sir, we cannot let you go. Please withdraw your resignation. We do not want to accept it". Instead of accepting my resignation, they put me on leave for some months so that I may recover. That was the result of it.

It is true that I had a hot time for it. But anybody who wants to go to an institution like the Banaras Hindu University and work it should be prepared for difficulties and hot times. He should be prepared to subordinate his personal ties, his personal prejudices, his personal conveniences to the task of taking up that institution to its goal. Then only one can work there. That is with reference to what was quoted.

I will mention one or two more points. My hon. friend has mentioned Dr. Amar Nath Jha's case that he gave a promise that he would remain there for three years and left earlier. Perhaps there is some confusion about it. Our great and esteemed friend, Dr. Radhakrishnan, had pressed Dr. Amar Nath Jha to take up the Vice-Chancellorship and he had declined. Our great friend, the hon. Home Minister, who was then the Chief Minister, had pressed Dr. Amar Nath Jha to take up the Vice-Chancellorship and he had declined. The Secretary of the Education Ministry in the Centre had gone down to Banaras and talked to Dr. Amar Nath Jha and pressed him to accept it and he had declined to take it up. Then somehow he listened to us. I was with him from afternoon till twelve o'clock in the night in the train—he was going to Calcutta—and I got out of the train at Mirzapur only after taking his letter that he was willing to serve. But he made a condition with me that he would be there for only that one year and no more. He was willing thereafter also to continue if we wanted him simultaneously as the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University and Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission, but nobody agreed to that. Not even the Education Ministry agreed to it. They felt that the two things would not be properly carried on by one and the same person. And so he left.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not want to enter into a controversy about this matter, but I would like to remind, as probably the memory of my hon. friend is failing with regard to the actual situation. I have got his report which I am quoting.

> "If like a gentleman the Vice-Chancellor was not willing to continue in his post like this, the only courses left to him were the following:—
>
> (1) To yield to the pressure tactics of this powerful group and to obtain their support by agreeing to do things according to their interested desires; thereby ruining for all time the possibility of any pure and impartial administration in the University;
>
> (2) To quietly step out of the picture and leave the University in the hands of such people; or
>
> (3) To let the Supreme Body of the University, *viz.*, the Court

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

> to decide whether the policy which he had been following had its approval, and whether it desired him to continue as the Vice-Chancellor of the University."

Then it goes on:

> "No decent man could continue....."

Pandit Govind Malaviya: This is from where?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is from a report which was sent to the then visitor.

An Hon. Member: By whom?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: ...by my hon. friend, Pandit Govind Malaviya. This is the same document which I quoted. I think it was sent in 1951. It is quite possible that he may be forgetting all about it.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: No, no

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He says further:

> "No decent man could continue in the atmosphere which had been created The Vice-Chancellor had to choose one out of these three courses."

There are no reasons of health

> "It appeared to him that the first would virtually mean treachery towards the University, which was his *alma mater*...."

Quite rightly.

> "....and would be unworthy of a public man of any principles."

Secondly,

> "It would be an act of desertion at a crucial moment. He felt that the third was the only decent and correct constitutional, democratic, impersonal, public-spirited attitude which could be taken. He therefore decided to resign to let the Court decide. He made that clear in his letter of resignation."

So the reasons were made very clear. The reason was not of health; the reasons were those which he mentioned.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: This is quite right. But this is a second story, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It does not appear to be peculiar to the hon. the Vice-Chancellor. Others also have given two stories.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: This is a second episode. After that, when I came back and things went on, I spoke to them and I said "If you want to carry on in this way, no decent man can be there" And I resigned and said I will seek re-election. And I sought re-election And in spite of all these groups, I was re-elected by an overwhelming majority And the response of the Union Government was, Sir H. P. Mody who has been referred to as the person to whom this letter was written, who was then the Rector of the University, said to me, "Mr. Malaviya, don't you think it was very wrong for you not to take the fact into your account that a simple lecturer was so popular that he had risen to be a member of the Executive Council"—he was referring to the fourth man on the list—"he was so popular and therefore he should have been appointed" That was what the Rector said to me. I will make no comment upon it And my election by that overwhelming majority was not approved by the Government, and another man was appointed. That was the action which the Government took on that. I had resigned saying that I was going to seek re-election in order that it may be clear whether the policy which I was carrying on was right or wrong. And this was the upshot. I do not want to go into the personal aspect of things. I only wished to point out that if there were difficulties, those difficulties could be overcome. Those difficulties could not defeat the noble aims and objects which the University had before it

from the day of its start if there was somebody determined to push them through. That was all. I did not want to refer to the personal aspect of things. The second thing also was done in that spirit, and instead of helping the University at that time the Central Government, the Union Ministry, helped those very people whom it now wishes to punish, and disapproved of my election.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I do not like to interrupt my hon. friend, but I would again like to quote another sentence from this report as to what was happening in the University after the election of the hon Member as Vice-Chancellor.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): There are so many Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am speaking about Pandit Govind Malaviya. It says: "The fairest possible election took place. The Court re-elected the Vice-Chancellor by an overwhelming majority. From all standards of normal public life, every one should have thereafter worked smoothly according to the verdict of the supreme body. But this group has not done so They are doing what Pakistan is doing about Kashmir, trying to win their already lost battle through vilification, false propaganda and misrepresentation". My hon. friend is forgetting his previous experience and what all he suffered.

Mr. Speaker: Whose statement is it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is Pandit Govind Malaviya's statement.

Mr. Speaker: After his election?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is the report which he sent to the then visitor.

Mr. Speaker: Just after his second election?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, because the letter is frequently being referred to, I seek your decision whether it should not be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Because we must know the whole story.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I am not very happy about it, because there are many things in this document. It would not only substantiate what the University has said but there are some personal references to certain personalities. And if you would kindly permit me, I would not like to place the whole Report. But I am in your hands.

Shri T. N. Singh: You may kindly edit this thing wherever you think personal references are made and then circulate it to the Members.

Shri Narasimhan: I would also like to submit this. Three letters were read from the previous Vice-Chancellors. It will be fair to all of us and to all of them that with such editing as you may be pleased to make, they may all be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: So many personal references have been made from that report by the hon. Minister and by the hon. Member. So it does not matter if a few more things are placed on the Table.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Extensive references have been made from the report. So in fairness to the Members they should be given copies of the report. And if any censoring or editing is necessary he can do it.

Mr. Speaker: I will suggest one of two courses. On a prior occasion when a similar document was sought to be placed on the Table of the House, relating to the Ramanathapuram riots, the House agreed that I might expunge certain portions which related

[Mr Speaker]

to matters which were *sub judice* and not place them before the House Likewise, personal references will not go to help the House in coming to a conclusion one way or the other, except besmirching X or Y and bringing them into trouble Whichever document is read to the House, the House is entitled to look into the document—not only one portion which has been read by the Minister but also other portions which may be taken advantage of Unless it is read as a whole there is no purpose and it cannot be refuted That is one course

The other course which I would suggest for consideration is this This document in its entirety, without leaving it to me, may be placed before the Select Committee, and let the Select Committee come to the conclusion if the whole document may be circulated to the House later on We are not finishing it off now Let it be placed before the Select Committee, let the Select Committee consider it And except for such portions of it as they may like to withhold from the House, if they so consider, let it come out here The House will have an opportunity to look into it later on

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I will abide by your orders, and I am prepared to place the whole document in your hands, and whatever course you suggest may be followed

Mr. Speaker: As a compromise, he may mark in blue pencil all those portions which he would not like me to circulate to the Members here Here and now let all those three documents be placed on the Table of the House with those portions marked out And those portions also can be referred to the Select Committee, and if they come to the conclusion that those portions also should be looked into by the House, let them do so

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I make one request, namely that this document should be placed before the Select Committee or this House, if you so order, completely as it is without any word being taken out That is number one Number two is that along with this document the entire correspondence in this matter between the Union Government and the University and myself should be placed before the House

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes

Pandit Govind Malaviya: And not only this document If that is done, I shall be not only glad, I shall be grateful

I shall therefore, leave this personal aspect, as I said, alone now and move on to the general observations that I wish to make about this matter. And I shall now come to the present-day affairs of the University which, as the hon the Education Minister has pointed out, commenced from as long ago as 1948 but which, he said, had not been tackled till now in the hope and expectation *(after a pause)* To whom am I saying all this? *(The Minister of Education at the moment was not in his seat)* which my hon friend mentioned had not been tackled so far in the hope and expectation that the Vice-Chancellors who were being sent by the Government to the University, one after the other, would be able to set things right I have pointed out in one way, in one little instance how the Government dealt with the matters The rest, when we have more details, we shall be able to see

15 hrs.

We come to the present now. There is a Committee appointed to into the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University So far so good. Personally I have my own views about it. I shall not waste the time of the House by going into them The Committee is appointed, composed of eminent persons, about whom individually I have nothing but the highest esteem and

respect and for some of them who are my personal friends, affection. This Committee goes there. Obviously, this Committee could not go and find out everything from A to Z about the Banaras Hindu University by themselves. They had to depend on somebody. Therefore, I submit that it is not by design, it is not deliberately, it is not because they did not want to be helpful that the report contains inaccuracies and things which are not correct. But, they were probably ill served. They were given data, they were given facts, they were given material which were not accurate. It would not do for us to say that there are minor inaccuracies. As a Member pointed out, in a report dealing with a matter of such importance, if there can be mistakes of the nature with which this report is bristling, one has to rub one's eyes and wonder whether that report is worth being seriously taken at all. No less a person than the Advocate General of the State of U.P. has been referred to in that report as having been present at a meeting and voted in a certain manner and is accused of having done something contrary to that later on, while the fact is that the Advocate General was never present at that meeting at all. What is one to make out of it? There is hardly a page of that report which I cannot take up at random and point out some inaccuracies of that nature.

The report says that the whole University had a deserted appearance. I understand the Committee as a whole never went to the University at all. One Member of it went to it on a Sunday and on a Sunday also a few weeks before the annual University examination, and found on a Sunday that there were not many people on the fields or no people on the fields. On Sundays, usually, everywhere, students and teachers, everybody goes to the market, for sight seeing, to the cinema, here and there.

An Hon. Member: Even Ministers.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: The report says that the whole campus had the appearance of what is described in Goldsmith's Deserted Village. A statement of that nature to be allowed to go into a report of such importance, of such gravity, shows the lightheartedness with which the whole thing was dealt with. There are similar other things in the report which I could go into, but I need not, because, as I said, my purpose is not to criticise, but to submit to the Education Minister the situation with regard to this affair.

This report has naturally given cause for the utmost resentment in the minds of all those to whom the Banaras Hindu University is dear, who have any affection or regard for it. Is it any wonder that students and others connected with the University, the students being the inflammable things they are, youth being what it is.....

Mr. Speaker: What I say is, the hon. Member was invited to come and give evidence. For reasons known to himself, he did not appear. Would it be right for him, in view of his own experiences and letters published here, to continue to be a Member of the Select Committee? Would it not be better for him to appear as a witness so that the Select Committee may have an opportunity to vet, particularly when he says that there are inaccuracies? Of all persons, he was one who could have corrected the inaccuracies if he had co-operated with the Committee.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I had undergone an operation and I wrote to the Committee in reply to the Chairman's request to appear before the Committee, that I was confined to bed under doctor's advice and it would be after about a week or ten days only that I would be allowed to stir. I could not do anything more.

Mr. Speaker: That is right.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: After that I had no communication from the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I would, therefore, suggest that it will be better for the hon. Member to be a witness and not a Member of the Select Committee.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I shall be willing to carry out your order.

Therefore, what I am submitting is that this report is rather a superficial report. As many other paragraphs of it would easily show, whatever was placed before the Members was almost taken on trust by them. They thought it was all well checked and accurate. They took it on trust and adopted it. It is light-hearted in the sense that it makes remarks which a responsible Committee need not have gone into. I will only say that, on the basis of a report of this nature, without having given the people an opportunity at least to point out any inaccuracies in it or to submit the other point of view, for the Government to have rushed into an Ordinance would have been justified if, as the hon. Education Minister said, there was some grave and imminent emergency or danger which called for it. But, there was no imminent danger; there was no imminent emergency for the simple reason that as we all now know, the Ordinance provides for three things only. First, the scrapping of the existing Executive Council and replacing of it by a Council of 9 Members nominated by the Government; then, scrapping of the Court of the University and putting in its place a Court nominated by the Government; and putting up of a Screening committee. I submit that the existing Council, out of 21 Members, had, as I said, 15 Members who were either directly nominated by the Government or by the Vice-Chancellor. Therefore there was no need for it so urgently. The Court meets once in a year and it is not due to meet for 8 or 9 months. Where was the need of worrying about the Court? The Screening committee, if it was meant to strike terror in the minds of the people, has only created a more difficult situation. Because, in a University, if we take action even against half a dozen persons, that would not be the end of the trouble. There would be 100 others who will be their friends who will carry on agitation and perhaps it would have been better if things had been gone into a little more quietly and carefully and then steps taken which would have achieved the purpose which the Government had in view, and have in view. Therefore, it seems to me that there is no emergency.

Even so, I would not mind if it dealt with a matter which did not involve any other cherished or important valuable consideration or aspect. The history of Universities all over the world will show to us that there has not been one instance anywhere in the whole world where interference of this nature by the Government has taken place. I can give instance after instance even in the days of the British in India, where they had a grouse against Universities, they wished to interfere, they started trying to interfere, but did not dare to do so. Today, when we have our own Government, we should take care to foster and to strengthen the traditions and conventions which are health-giving and which will eventually tend to the development of a strong national life in the country. This method will destroy all that.

The Banaras Hindu University is a sacred institution. The other day, as a member of the Estimates Committee, I went to the Security Printing Press at Nasik The master of the press comes up and says to the Members: "I am a Banaras Hindu University man. I am the first Indian to come into the staff here. He is retiring this month. The next man who is to come into his place comes up and says: "I am a Banaras Hindu University man." The third man who is his assistant comes up and says: "I am a Banaras Hindu University man." We go to the Customs Office in Bombay. The man who is in

charge of light houses in India comes up to me and says: "I am a Banaras Hindu University man". I have travelled all over this country, all round the universities, in villages, in towns in other places. When the British left there were 3,000 technical men.

Mr. Speaker: So far as relevancy is concerned, there is no proposal under this Bill to close the University. The University will continue whoever might be in charge.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: A university will be dead if the spirit of free and healthy educational enterprise has gone from it. No university in the world will be worth its name if that university has to be administered by some officer in the Ministry of the Government anywhere. A university is something higher and bigger than any Ministry and any department of any Government. Mahatma Gandhi, in my presence, said to a Chief Minister of a State of India, no other than Shri Rajagopalachari, that Vice-Chancellorship of a university was more important than the Chief Ministership of a State. He came to him and said: "Will you take up the Vice-Chancellorship of the Banaras Hindu University?" When Dr. Amarnath Jha was not agreeing, I had to go to him to request him to persuade Dr. Amarnath Jha to take it up and Rajaji said something lightly. Then Gandhiji said: "Why, do you think the Vice-Chancellorship of a University is less important than a Chief Ministership of a State? It is more important." That was what Mahatma Gandhi said.

I am saying these things only to show that if such things were not involved, it would not matter what was being done.

I know the motive of this Government; I know it is good. I know the motive of the Education Minister, I know it is good. I do not want, therefore, to criticise merely for the fun of criticising. I am submitting that if all these measures which are proposed were likely to achieve the purpose with which they have been proposed, then I would say: "All right, let us put up with the ignominy of it, let us put up with the shame of it, and let it go through". But I know the Banaras Hindu University a little, and I say it with all the earnestness at my command that this measure will set the whole institution ablaze, as it has already done, and no power of any Government would be able to apply the corrective in a measure will set the whole institution might come there. We may suppress it by all means, but have we been able to suppress students' agitations and teachers' agitations in every other part of the country so far.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They Will kill them.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: ....in spite of firings and other things? It has only made matters worse. Will it be different in Banaras? Therefore, this measure is likely to defeat itself. That is my chief regret, and I must, therefore, earnestly appeal to my friend the Education Minister. He knows nothing is more painful to me, nothing can be more painful to me, than to stand up in this House to suggest a course which is contrary to the course adopted by him or by the Government. I know there can be nothing better for this country today than the excellent men whom we have to carry on the Government of this country. I have no doubt about that. Let no one imagine that because I am making these submissions, I imagine that this Government is not the very best that we can have in this country, but I submit this as one of those who wish the Government success, I submit this as one of those who want to place before it the true picture of things. Let the Government take measures which would not create terror in the university, which would not inflame the youthful and rash students, I will be sorry for the students if youth would not be rash altogether; it is the privi-

[Pandit Govind Malaviya]

lege of youth sometimes to be rash—not that I should like them to be undisciplined, but if students are provoked, what will they not do?

I therefore submit that they should not create terror in the university, they should not try to suppress things, try to uproot a few people howsoever bad they may be. I have not denied, I have not said there was nothing when the hon. Education Minister read extracts from my letter to say it was like this, it was like that, I have never denied it. There are people who have committed mistakes there, regretful mistakes, but I have personal illwill against nobody. In public life people make mistakes So much has been done now, perhaps they will take a lesson They will be all right. If they are not all right, we can deal with them. But instead of creating terror in the minds of people, instead of creating an atmosphere where we bring in totalitarian situations where people imagine that they have no right of their own, they cannot breathe, they cannot speak, they cannot do anything unless it be something which the authorities consider right—that will be the very negation of all that a university should stand for—I would respectfully submit that steps should be taken, measures should be adopted, under which the better people there should be encouraged and inspired to put out their very best, and even those who have been mistaken in the past should be reclaimed and made to put their shoulder to the wheel and back the Banaras Hindu University, with which there is very little wrong as is the case at other places also, and again march forward to its glory and to the fulfilment of its object.

I have, therefore, sent in notice of two proposals; one, which is superfluous, to the resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend over there. It is a superfluous amendment I know because the ordinance under the very statutes lapses at the end of six weeks from the commencement of the session. His resolution reads that the House disapproves of the ordinance. I have changed it to say "This House resolves". I do not want any disapproval of the things which have been done, there is no meaning in it, because the motive of the Government is good. The object with which the Government is working is good, they want to help the university. Therefore, instead of saying that we disapprove of this ordinance, we say "The House resolves that the Ordinance shall continue till it automatically ceases to have effect on the expiry of six weeks from the commencement of the session." Both sides are met That is the amendment I have moved I do not know whether that amendment is admissible, because as I myself said it is superfluous, but anyhow that is my purpose behind the amendment, nothing else.

With regard to the Bill also, I have given notice of the amendment which I have moved, that the Bill should be kept pending till at least the next Budget Session of the House. Why? I do not want the Government to do things in a hurry. After all, I am not tired of repeating it, they have done things with a view to help the university. Very well, let us wait and see, let us try to see that the University gets all right and things improve, and such drastic steps are not necessary. But I do not say, I do not swear that nothing should be done even if there is no other way. The Government has the right to judge and decide things. Therefore, I submit that the Bill may be kept pending, and other efforts might be made. The university might be helped to get on the right tracks again, and then the Bill may be dropped eventually, or anything else that may be considered by people—not such hasty action—might be done.

I prefer referring this Bill to a Select Committee, for this reason namely that there are only three

clauses in this Bill, and if I may point out, it is an incongruous Bill because it leaves in the Act things which are utterly inconsistent. How will the two tally? But, leave that alone for the time being. There are only three clauses before the Select Committee for consideration. And what is the Select Committee to do? It might add a little here or a little there, but the fact will remain that in the history of education, and in the history of universities in India, a thing will have been done which has never been done anywhere else before, and which will stand to our discredit and to the discredit of this country for all time to come.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has said it once, twice and thrice. The hon. Member is not in favour of the principles of this Bill. I have given him sufficient time.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Therefore, I would prefer the Bill being referred to a Select Committee, and I do not know whether it will be open to the Members of the Select Committee to press there that the Bill might be dropped.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: If it is open to Members there to suggest it, then I would not mind being on the Select Committee. Otherwise, as I have said, it will be in your hands to decide whether I should be on it or not. Otherwise, as you said, I would be willing to appear before the Select Committee, in case the Committee wants it, as a witness.

Therefore, I move these amendments in the spirit which I have explained, namely in a spirit of simply submitting the true situation in the university, for the consideration of the Minister and the Government, and in the hope that they will rise to the occasion and do that which will really help the university and this country.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make one thing clear. It is already known to the House, but there is no harm in repeating it, after what Pandit Govind Malaviya has said on the floor of the House.

Whoever is not agreeable to the principle of the Bill will kindly keep out of the Select Committee. There is no good going into the Select Committee and trying to cause sabotage to it. If the Bill goes to the Select Committee, it means that the House is convinced that there is a need for a change in the manner in which it is suggested or with some alterations that may be made for improving those provisions in the Select Committee. If an hon. Member accepts membership on the Select Committee, it means he has accepted the principles of the Bill. Those who are opposed to it will do well to state straightway to the House and convince the others that it is improper to send it to the Select Committee and no such action is called for, and not try to supersede the Select Committee and say that it is absolutely novel in the history not only of India but of the whole world. All this has been said by Pandit Govind Malaviya. In spite of it, he seeks my advice whether to continue or not in the Select Committee. It appears to be rather strange. The other ground why I said that he is more fit to be a witness than be a Member of the Select Committee is this.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I shall obey your advice.

Mr. Speaker: From what has appeared in the letters that have been placed before this House, he seems to have got a fund of information directly and indirectly also being in Banaras, and, therefore, he would do better to advise the Select Committee if they choose to invite him to give evidence, or allow them to look into the documents which have already been placed before the House, and it is for the Select Committee to consider. But, so far as he is concerned,

[Mr. Speaker]

from both the points of view, I would advise him not to serve on the Select Committee.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I am grateful to you for the advice, and I shall act accordingly.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As suggested by you, I think we shall replace Pandit Govind Malaviya by Shri Vajpayee, the repesentative of the Jan Sangh.

Shri Vajpayee: May I suggest the name of Shri U. L. Patil instead of mine?

Shri T. N. Singh: May I be permitted to say a few words on one of the observations which you have made on the procedure to be adopted in the matter of Select Committees?

I find that not only during this session and during the life of this Parliament but also in the past as well as in the Central Legislative Assembly, there used to be Select Committees, and many of us were then in the Opposition, and we opposed the Bills, and yet in order to improve on the Bills, we joined the Select Committees. That has been the tradition so far. I am not concerned with the exact interpretation of the principles. Then, it will be very difficult to define what the principles underlying this Bill are. If the principles only mean that there is need for some change, then it is all right. Otherwise, if, as you say, there are only three clauses, and if these three clauses are the main principles, then it will become very difficult for many of our friends to serve on the Select Committee, whereas we want the cooperation of all sections of the House, which is our objective. Therefore, I would very humbly request you to reconsider what you have stated in a small measure of this nature.

Even in the case of the Preventive Detention Bills, though there were only minor amendments for changing the date, this, that and the other, they used to go to Select Committees, and even Members who were opposed to the very principle of the Bill joined in the Select Committee, and we welcomed that.

If we accept this principle which you have now stated, it will mean that certain sections of the House will always be non-co-operating with the Select Committee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit that if that is the interpretation of the principle which you have been pleased to give, then some of us on this side will be unable to be on the Select Committee?

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is one point on which I would like to have a clarification from you and that is this. We are going into the Select Committee to discuss only three clauses in the whole Act. I do not think the purpose of the present inquiry or the measures which we shall have to adopt in the case of the university's administration will be solved by only three clauses. Will it be possible for the Select Committee to go into the whole Act and see if certain important changes will have to be made in the whole Act so that the university's administration as a whole may be bettered? If that is not possible, then, naturally, the Select Committee will be just wasting its time, in my opinion, for two or three days and then be coming back to the House and reporting nothing.

Mr. Speaker: Now, two points have been raised here. The first is: What is the scope of a Select Committee? That has been split up into two portions. Can those who are not in favour of the principles of the Bill get into the Select Committee? And some instances are quoted. Shri T. N. Singh and Shri Braj Raj Singh have both stated that there have been cases where persons who openly oppose the principles of the Bill and its consideration have ultimately

agreed to be on the Select Committee; when once they found that the whole House was committed or was in favour of sending it to the Select Committee, they modified their view; and they did not go there to cause sabotage and say, no, no, this should not be passed.

An Hon. Member: No question of sabotage here.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to any hon. Member to say, 'I am not in favour of this Bill'. If, subsequently, he finds that a number of people are in favour of it, there is no harm if he submits himself to the majority view. He might feel that there was something in the Bill and might also contribute something and make it as good as possible, if that is the attitude, then by all means let him go to the Select Committee. But if he goes there for the purpose of opposing the measure and say that this Bill ought not to have been sent to the Select Committee, that would not be proper.

In fact, very often, hon. Members have joined in the Select Committees afterwards. After all, every hon. Member is open to persuasion in this House. Otherwise, we need not have come into the Parliament at all. Parliament means discussion and deliberation and ultimately persuasion with respect to a decision. When once a decision is taken, hon. Members must abide by it both here and outside

Under these circumstances, hon. Members who have made up their minds to oppose the Bill here and get themselves included in the Select Committee only for the purpose of opposing the Bill itself and saying, no, no, this Bill ought not to have been referred, and I am still in the Select Committee, ought not to be there in the Select Committee for that particular purpose. That is not the proper attitude. If, on the other hand, he goes there to improve the Bill, by all means let him go; he might change his views in favour of the next best since an alternative can always be found. An hon. Member might be against the introduction of a Bill; and if perchance the Bill is introduced, and it is accepted in principle by the House, then he can at least try to see that some of the rigours and some of the points which are not quite popular or are not to the advantage of the university can be removed; that is a different attitude; he changes his attitude; so, he can be there.

Regarding Shri Nagi Reddy's contention that only three clauses have been referred I want to tell him and one other Members of the House that whenever an amending Bill is introduced, which is not a consolidating Bill but which is an amending Bill, the scope of that amending Bill is only to the extent that it seeks to amend the Act; the other matters will be absolutely irrelevant, unless they are so intimately connected that though they may have been overlooked, they would require modification which is consequential or ancillary to a modification which is thought of here. The draftsman might have overlooked it, and unless that also is corrected, this will be meaningless and this cannot work; such things can be taken up by the Select Committee, and not the other things. Therefore, let us be clear with regard to the real position.

Those hon. Members who still want to feel that this is an improper piece of legislation will kindly state all that here and oppose this here but never get into the Select Committee. When once they get into the Select Committee, let them cooperate and try to make it as good as possible within the limits of the amending Bill. The amending Bill cannot be enlarged; the whole gamut of the Banaras Hindu University Act will not be there before the Select Committee for purposes of consideration, except those clauses which flow as a matter of consequence and have to be modified or amended in accordance with those other clauses which have been touched.

The principle of the Bill—I can

[Mr. Speaker]

say there is no doubt about it—was election. It is an autonomous body. The Visitor nominates (1), (2) or (3). This is the principle of the Bill. I hope and trust that this is not a permanent measure on the Statute-book and that this is only for a short period to tide over some difficulty that has been caused.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Stop-gap.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the House to decide whether to send the Bill to Select Committee or not. But once it goes to the Select Committee, hon. Members will understand the limitations under which it can touch the various clauses that have been referred to the Select Committee.

Now, Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): On a point of order. Is it not open to the House to recommend that the Bill be thrown out?

Mr. Speaker: No, it is none of its business.

Shri T. N. Singh: Our friends on that side have got some misapprehension and it is better it is cleared. For instance, I always took it that when a Member agreed to be on the Select Committee on a particular Bill, he thereby agreed to do whatever he could, even if he was opposed to the Bill, to improve it. Let us not start by assuming that if a Member is opposed to the Bill, he joins the Select Committee to sabotage it. I only wanted that to be cleared.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has misunderstood me. God alone knows what is in the mind of a Member. He is his own judge. If he thinks honestly that he cannot serve there and he goes there only for the purpose of throwing out the Bill, let him not hide it from himself. Let him keep out. But he is his own judge. If he thinks that he is going there only to write a dissenting minute that this Bill ought not to have been introduced, he need not waste the time of the House and his time in going there and writing out such a minute.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel myself placed in a most difficult position because it looks as if the whole Committee is in the dock, from the statement that some hon. Members have made in this House. The Committee was appointed by the Visitor because of certain things that had happened in the University.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar had made certain statements from which my hon. friend over there read out with regard to the election of the present Vice-Chancellor. The obvious effect of the section, if I may so point out, is not a question of election at all; it is a question of selection of a panel by the University authorities, and from that panel, the Visitor can choose whomsoever he likes. In spite of what Pandit Govind Malaviya has said, that is what I have understood. This has happened in other Universities also. For instance, in the Madras University, three people are selected by the Senate and the Chancellor, that is, the Governor appoints the Vice-Chancellor. He may choose the man who has come third on the list. Sometimes it happens that only three names are put You do not know who has got the majority. Therefore, the fact that the discretion with regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor is vested in the Visitor only means that the Visitor must confine himself to the names suggested by the Court of the Banaras University. He can choose whomsoever he likes from that.

Therefore, I do not think any great mistake has been committed because the Education Ministry from here suggested a certain name. If really the Court did not like that name.....

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Not the Court, but the Executive Committee.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I mean the Executive Committee which is the suggesting authority. I was thinking of Madras University.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Executive Committee on which 15 persons were those nominated by the Governor.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The matter was put to the Executive. The Executive could certainly have said: 'We do not want this man. We do not think he is fit enough. We will suggest a panel of another four'. Then they would have exercised authority and the Visitor would have had no other discretion but to choose one from the four nominated.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: The provision of the Act is that even if all the four names are not acceptable to the Visitor, he can ask for fresh names. It is not obligatory on him to select.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I was only saying that discretion is vested in the Visitor. The Visitor is allowed to do whatever he likes. He can refer back this list to the Executive and they could suggest other names. I quite agree, but my point is that the discretion is vested in the Visitor.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is it proper for the Government who are the ultimate authority to choose to recommend a man to be nominated by the Executive Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that these University Acts—the Banaras, Aligarh and Delhi Universities Act—were passed by this House. The matter was referred to Select Committees and I was Chairman of all these Committees. There was a view expressed that the entire appointment of the Vice-Chancellor should be in the hands of the Chancellor or the President. Then Dr. Kunzru and others who were there suggested that there should be some kind of autonomy and it must be by election and therefore, three names should be submitted. The Executive Committee commits a mistake in sending one other name also. Whoever is obnoxious according to them, need not be included there at all. But they include the name and then indirectly want to exercise influence upon the Rashtrapati, 'No, no; we include it. We discharge the duty on account of various inconveniences for us, but you have to take the odium in choosing him'.

Therefore, there is no order prescribed. If (1), (2) and (3) are sent, it is not obligatory that (1) or (2) should be chosen.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: My question was whether it is proper for Government themselves to recommend that so and so should be mentioned in the panel.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The question is this. Three names were sent. The fourth name was not sent. Then is it proper on the Government side to request the University authorities to add a fourth name because they want to consider the fourth man also?

Mr. Speaker: This matter is not before us for decision. If some hon. Members make a recommendation or if some other person says that a particular man has not been considered at all and if it comes to Government, they can easily say, 'We have received this information. Kindly consider this man'. It is equally open to them to say, 'No, no. We have considered this man. He is useless'.

Shri Ashoka Mehta: You yourself drew our attention to the fact that you were Chairman of the Select Committees where certain provisions were ultimately decided upon. These provisions were decided upon for a particular reason. You said that so distinguished a Member of Parliament as Dr. Kunzru suggested that the

[Shri Ashoka Mehta]

autonomy of Universities should be respected. I think for that purpose Parliament at that time decided that there should be a panel, the panel should be selected entirely independently not influenced by those who are going to make the final choice. The question that our hon colleague has put relates to that. I do not know whether the former Vice-Chancellor of Banaras University did say what he has been quoted as having said If he had said it, it means that the Ministry of Education here—not necessarily the Minister but someone very important in that Ministry—evidently suggested to the then Vice-Chancellor that as far as the Ministry was concerned, so and so would be the candidate of their choice. I think that completely defeats the provision that was, under your distinguished chairmanship, introduced in the legislation which our predecessors enacted here. That provision is vitiated and virtually nullified by the kind of action that was taken by the Ministry. My hon. friend is asking whether such a thing has been done, and I think it is a very legitimate question.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not concerned with that matter because I was not the authority who suggested it.

Shri Ashoka Mehta: The House is concerned with it. The Minister should reply.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We are deeply concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The Select Committee will consider it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: What I say is that discretion is vested in the Visitor to choose whomsoever he likes from the panel submitted by the authority set down in the statute to suggest the panel.

Coming to the work of the Committee, a number of hon Members who have spoken before me seem to think that we took to our work in a very 'light-hearted' manner. If that is the word my hon. friend likes, I will accept it.

Shri Ashoka Mehta: He is always light-hearted. My friend Shri Ashoka Mehta thinks I am light-hearted I may appear so. But sometimes I can be hard also.

Mr. Speaker: He is a sportsman. (*Interruptions*).

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I can tell hon. Members that we were in Banaras for nealy 6 days. I remained another two days in order to go round the precincts of the University and know what is happening. Of course, my hon. friend Shri Govind Malaviya suggested—it was a Sunday—the day before....

Pandit Govind Malaviya: You told us

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That was the playing ground incident

But on Saturday I visited the Science College, the Engineering College, the Women's College and the Music College, as well, to see how the institutions were functioning (*Interruption*). Not alone; there was the Vice-Chancellor with me too. There was the Principal of the Science College; there was the Pro-Vice-Chancellor as well. I cannot help it. If I go to the University the officers of the University come with me. It does not matter so long as it does not influence the opinion with regard to the working of the University.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members only want to know if any of the other members of the Committee also went along with him.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I was the only one. All the other members had left the day before. I visited the place after everyone of the members of the Committee had left the place. After

all, if one member of a Committee visits a place, he can certainly give his opinion as to what he thinks of the situation and can inform his colleagues as to what is happening. That was the reason why I remained behind so that I can visit the University.

Now, I come to the incident that my friend Shri Govind Malaviya talked about.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: You went round after the rest of the Committee left Banaras.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes; they had left the day before. You are quite right I purposely stayed back to see the working of the institutions of the University. I did get some idea by going round all the various institutions of the University. (*Interruptions*). There is no doubt whatever, in my opinion, that things have gone wrong in the Banaras University and some drastic remedies have got to be taken.

My friend Pandit Govind Malaviya said that it will be a shame to this country that such a drastic step should be taken. I do not think there is any shame in taking any action which is to the benefit of an institution if you do really respect the institution and expect it to do the work you want. My friend Pandit Govind Malaviya said that it is an all-India institution; I agree. He said that there are students from all over the country; I agree. But it so happens that the University being situated in a particular area, and, as I have observed to my friends who have told me that it cannot be helped, the Arts section will have to come from the area in which the University is situated. To this extent you may count it as a University catering to the wants of the eastern U.P. or even western Bihar.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Is that not so about Viswa Bharati, about Aligarh and about Delhi?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not referring to this. I am only referring to this particular University in view of your reference to the fact that it is an all-India University. I do not deny it is an all-India University. But, circumstances may so happen that a particular kind of students for a particular subject may come from a particular area. That is all I am concerned with. I do not object to it at all. I am very glad that this University is there and I am very glad also that the people of eastern U.P. take advantage of the education that is being given. You cannot complain if many of the pupils come from Banaras itself (*Interruptions*). The University being in Banaras, naturally, a number of students from the city of Banaras will be attracted to the University and nobody objects to that.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Was it anywhere objected to?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; is there no end to this I think hon. Members are not ranged on the one side or the other, so far as this matter is concerned. I hope that every hon. Member would be allowed to express his view when a responsible Government brings in a measure. It is going to the Select Committee later on. Let hon. Members be heard in patience I am not able to understand this kind of concurrent or running comment going on either on this side or on that side. I think we must observe a greater amount of decorum so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: May I know, Sir, if he has read the report?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am a signatory to the report and when I am member of the Committee you must take it that I have read it. It is really insulting on your part to say that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have an opportunity if he likes to

[Mr. Speaker]

have. But let him not interrupt the hon. Member.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am really very sorry for this interruption. The hon. Member must take it for granted that I have read the report. I have read every sentence of the report. The report was gone through; every sentence was read out by the Chairman and everyone of the Members was a party to it. And, if I have appended my signature to the report I am responsible for every sentence in it and every member is responsible for every sentence in tne report because it is a unanimous report signed by every member. I am sorry my hon. friend Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani is not here; she will testify to it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. I have been noticing that this hon. Member is unnecessarily interrupting the proceedings. That is not right. If he wants to say anything he will have his chance. But this is not the way to contribute to the debate in this House. Let him wait in patience. If he thinks that the hon. Member who is speaking says something different from what is in the report, if he finds something different from what ihe now says, certainly, later on he can get up ask him why there is this difference and what it is due to instead of saying that the hon. Member has not read the report. I do not think he would like to be told like that

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We seriously took into consideration whether we should make the ultimate suggestions we have made. After a good deal of discussion among ourselves we came to the conclusion that there was no other alternative. In fact, I mentioned this casually to my hon. friend the Minister of Education and he said, 'will it go through Parliament'? 'Will it not be a step that may not be accepted'? I said,? 'It is your business; it is for you to persuade Parliament after we have reported what steps should be taken'.

. I am glad he has had the courage to take the step and introduce the measure because it is, I think, in the larger interests of University education in this country that something like this should be done. My friend, Pandit Govind Malaviya was saying that other Universities are just as bad. If there are committees of enquiry on other Universities, the same or similar steps may be recommended to be taken. That is not our business. But, we are concerned with this particular institution, into the working of which this committee went into and Government felt that these proposals were acceptable to them and took action. Because Parliament was not sitting at that time they issued an Ordinance over this matter. That Ordinance, of course, as my hon. friend Pandit Govind Malaviya pointed out, has only a certain period of life. Once the House begins to sit it will go in six weeks' time. Therefore, it must be made a statute. That is what the hon. Minister is trying to do.

As you yourself explained, it is for the House to accep' the suggestions of Government or not to accept them. But, I would appeal to my hon colleagues, if you are really interested in the proper functioning of Universities in this country, in the proper working of student teacher relations in the proper working of the Vice-Chancellors function, I think it is best to adopt this measure which, as you yourself pointed out Sir, is not going to be a permanent measure. We have ourselves suggested a high-power committee which will go into the various sections and recommend to the Government a new set-up for the Banaras Hindu University That, I am sure, will be done by Government.

My hon. friend Pandit Govind Malaviya was frightened by the Screening Committee. I do not see why all this concern should be there for Screening Committee or for the teachers (*Interruption*). He himself explained that he does not want to go into the teacher Vice-Chancellor relations; he himself explained the difficulties he had as Vice-Chancellor with the students of the University. When such is the case, I think the only way you can find out whether a particular teacher or professor was interfering is the way we have suggested. We have suggested a screening committee. It is not for our committee to go into the whole situation. That is why a screening committee has been suggested. I do not see anything wrong in it because very often it is done when you think people are not functioning in a proper manner. After all, the screening committee appointed by the Government is composed of eminent people.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Including the Vice-Chancellor.... (*Interruptions*).

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am only saying that the Chairman is a retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court who served in Tokyo on the International Court and he is an eminent enough person to understand what his functions are and what he can suggest with regard to this matter. So, I do not think it is right for the House to conclude that the Committee came to any hasty conclusions. The committee went into all the evidence that was placed before it. We waited many months for suggestions to come from various people and we published notices in the newspapers and we broadcast in the area and we got a number of memoranda which were very useful. Even parents of students appeared who rather seemed to suggest that everything was not well in the university and something had got to be done to pull it up. That is exactly what has been done. There is no question of prestige or honour of the University. How is the university to function? In what way can we rectify what has happened? All the suggestions that we have made are to the effect that if this step is taken we may arrive at a stage at which the university may be able to function in the manner in which the noble founder intended it to function.

I do not think that the Eastern U.P. people should run away with the idea that we have condemned them. Nothing of that kind has been done From the nature of circumstances in which the university is situated. Arts students will generally come from that part of the country because people are not going to come from all over India merely for education in the matter of arts. Every university provides some kind of a provision or the other with regard to arts. With regard to some special things like metallurgy, etc. where Banaras has specialised, people will come from all over India. It is a good thing for people to assemble at places like Banaras—people from all over India—because it will lead essentially to the unity of the country if all of us could congregate in a single academic institution and learn to live together. That itself will strengthen the unity of the country. So, I do not think that the House will be taking any wrong step in accepting the recommendation of the Education Minister to pass this Bill after the Select Committee has considered this matter.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I would like to read a few lines from this report to the hon. Member who has just spoken.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members may put a question and ask him to explain any misunderstanding that has arisen if he has got any difficulty with respect to what he has said. What is it that he wants to do?

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: It is said in this report on page 5:

> "It cannot be said that in several of the Departments, it is functioning as an all-India University. Of greater significance is the fact that this University has come to be looked upon by the student community of Uttar Pradesh in particular and parts of Bihar as a University to which admission should be guaranteed for all students who wish to join the University...."

An Hon. Member: That is what he has said *(Interruptions)*.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sinhasan Singh. Does he want to speak?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I am in the Select Committee. If you permit me to speak, I shall speak.

Mr. Speaker: I am permitting any hon. Member of the Select Committee if he wants to contribute now. Otherwise, let him reserve his comments for the Committee.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I will speak afterwards.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I seek a clarification? The committee has gone into the whole question and has given its own suggestions. Dr. Subbarayan has asked us to accept the Bill that has come before us. Was it the opinion of the committee that in the newly formed executive council or administrative set-up the Vice-Chancellor, Treasurer and the Registrar should be left and all the rest of them should be removed from the committee? Except these three the rest of them were dangerous in the administration—was it the opinion of the committee?

Mr. Speaker: What does the report say?

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is nothing there. So, when he came forward to suggest this, I want to know whether the committee discussed it.

Mr. Speaker: Has the committee considered the matter of retaining the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer? Is there any recommendation to that effect?

An Hon. Member: The Registrar. *(Interruptions)*.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Registrar is appointed by the executive. The Governor of U.P. is of course the Rector *ex-officio*. The Visitor is the President. The Vice-Chancellor is the only one nominated. We do not make any recommendation like that. All that we suggested was that this action should be taken and the Government have taken the action that we proposed.

Shri Dasappa: On page 26, there is a reference to the executive council. They say:

> "We think that this Executive Council should consist of a limited number, not more than 15 with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman. The Registrar should be the Secretary of all University bodies without any right of participating in the discussion or voting."

With regard to the other thing, they simply say:

> "We would like to mention that it is essential that the Visitor should take steps to see that the authorities of the University are suspended for the time being and that the affairs of the University are vested in a Strong Committee such as the one we have suggested."

Shri Nagi Reddy: What does it mean?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows what it means. I am not prepared to allow this. There is no question of any member of that committee being under cross-examination here. It is clear that they have not made any recommendation regarding this. They only want a strong committee. Any other hon. Members?

Shri Vajpayee: Am I to understand that hon. Members on the Select Committee are not going to be allowed to speak?

Mr. Speaker: *I am allowing the* others first. If there is time, I will allow others also.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के लिये जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, उस के प्रतिवेदन पर और उस प्रतिवेदन के फलस्वरूप जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था, उस पर बड़ा रोचक, दिलचस्प और दुखद वाद-विवाद हो रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देश में इस रिपोर्ट की बड़ी भारी प्रतिक्रिया हुई है । न केवल हमारे देशवासियों को, बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि सारे विश्व में उन सब लोगों को इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर बड़ा दुख हुआ होगा, जिनका इस यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बन्ध रहा है और जो इसके नाम से परिचित हैं और उन का सिर लज्जा से नीचा हो गया होगा । अभी अभी इस सदन में श्री गोविन्द मालवीय ने जिस प्रकार के विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और जिस प्रकार की भावना प्रकट की है, सचमुच वह विचारणीय है । इस विचार से प्रेरित होकर कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में बड़ी अव्यवस्था है, वहां पर बहुत दलबन्दी है और वहां पर एक विशेष गुट है, जो कि वहां की राजनीति में दखल देता है, और वहां के विद्यार्थियों में बड़ी अनुशासनहीनता है, इस कमेटी की स्थापना की गई और इस कमेटी ने जिस प्रकार से कार्य किया है, जिस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है और उसमें जिस प्रकार की बातों का वर्णन किया है, उस को देख कर मैं समझता हूं कि इस कमेटी ने बहुत ही अनुचित कार्य किया है । उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ ऐसे तथ्य रखे हैं, जिन के बारे में इस सदन में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है, कि वे बिल्कुल गलत है । फिर भी उनको सही मान कर शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने विजिटर महोदय अर्थात् हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय को सलाह दी कि यूनिवर्सिटी में इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जिसमें यह अध्यादेश जारी करना आवश्यक है । इस अध्यादेश के जरिये से वहां की आटोनोमस बाडी के स्थान पर कुछ नामिनेटेड व्यक्तियों के द्वारा एक नये प्रकार से यूनिवर्सिटी का कार्य-संचालन किया जायेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि गुलाम भारत में इस यूनिवर्सिटी का जितना नाम था—जो कि एशिया की सब से बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी है—स्वतंत्र भारत में उस को उतना ही बदनाम करने का श्रेय अगर किसी को प्राप्त है, तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि वह इस कमेटी को प्राप्त है । शिक्षा मंत्री ने यहां पर घोषणा की और बार बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में कुछ थोड़े से लोग हैं, जो उस को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, एक ग्रुप है, जो सब गड़बड़ी फैला रहा है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ग्रुप ने तो कम बदनामी की है, पर इस रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशित होने के बाद सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और दुनिया भर में जितनी बदनामी इस यूनिवर्सिटी की हुई है, उतनी कभी नहीं हुई है । मेरा यह निश्चित आरोप है—जैसा कि इस सदन के और भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अनुभव करते हैं—कि इस रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशित होने के बाद इस विश्वविद्यालय की बहुत बड़ी बदनामी हुई है । न केवल इस देश में बल्कि विदेशों में भी जिन व्यक्तियों का इस विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्ध रहा है, वे कह रहे हैं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का क्या हो रहा है । लोग आशा करते थे कि स्वतंत्र भारत में इस विश्वविद्यालय को, जो कि एशिया का सब से बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय है

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

और जिसका स्वरूप अखिल भारतीय है और भी तरक्की होगी और इस का स्टैंडर्ड, बढ़ेगा। लेकिन जिस प्रकार की बातें कह कर यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है, उन से मैं समझता हूं कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम ऊंचा नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि नीचा हुआ है और उस की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार की है। उस यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यापको और विद्यार्थियो को बदनाम किया जाता है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इस तरफ कोई संकेत नही किया कि किस प्रकार की कार्य-प्रणाली के द्वारा उप-कुलपति का चयन किया गया और किस प्रकार उन की नियुक्ति की गई।

16 hrs

यदि इस अध्यादेश के जारी करने के बाद सचमुच यूनिवर्सिटी मे कुछ सुधार हो गया होता, वहा पर अच्छा वातावरण पैदा हो गया होता, तब तो इस की कुछ उपयोगिता होती, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि अध्यादेश के जारी होने के बाद वहा पर भय और आतक का वातावरण उत्पन्न हो गया है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि उपकुलपति महोदय का ठीक वही रवैया बन गया है, जिस प्रकार कि एक सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस अपने विभाग मे बैठ कर अपने जोर और तानाशाही के बल पर लोगो पर शासन करना चाहता है। सब से दुख की बात तो यह है कि अध्यादेश जारी कर के आप ने वहां की एग्जेक्टिव कौसिल और कोर्ट को डिसमिस कर दिया, लेकिन वाइस-चासलर महोदय को, जिन की वहां पर सारी जिम्मेदारी थी, नहीं हटाया गया है। अगर उन को भी डिसमिस कर दिया गया होता, तो मैं समझ सकता था कि सरकार ने बहुत ही निष्पक्ष हो कर यूनिवर्सिटी के हित के लिये कार्य किया, लेकिन इस झगड़े की जो मुख्य जड़ है,वह अब भी विद्यमान है और उसकी कोई चर्चा नही की जाती है। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ वक्तव्य पढ़ कर यह प्रकट करने की कोशिश की कि वहा पर कई वाइस-चांसलर आते रहे और एक स्माल और इफ़क्टिव ग्रुप ने वहा पर गड़बड पैदा की, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप उन लोगों को वहा से हटना पडा। जिस तथा-कथित पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश गुट के बारे मे कहा जाता है कि वह वहा के विद्यार्थियों, अध्यापको और शिक्षा संस्थाओ मे काम कर रहा है, वह तो अब बहुत दूर हो गया है और आज सी० आई० डी० और पुलिस के लोग वहा बैठे हुए है। क्या यह किसी भी शिक्षा सस्था के लिये और विशेष कर बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के लिये, जहा सदा इतना अच्छा वातावरण रहा है, शोभा की बात है? मे समझता हू कि अगर आज महामना मालवीय जी जीवित होते, और वह इस दृश्य को देखते, तो उन को कितना कष्ट होता। आज उन की आत्मा को कितनी पीडा हो रही होगी। माननीय सदस्य श्री गोविन्द मालवीय, जो कि उन के पुत्र हैं, ने जो कुछ कहा है, उन मे सचमुच हम लोगो की और शिक्षा मत्रालय की आख खुल जानी चाहिए। उन के महान् पिता को आज परलोक मे महान् कष्ट हो रहा होगा। लेकिन प्रतीत होता है कि उस के बाद भी शिक्षा मत्रालय ने कोई सबक नही सीखना है। इस रिपोर्ट मे सब से अनुचित बात यह कही गई है कि वहा के कुछ अध्यापक चरित्रहीन हैं और वहा के कुछ विद्यार्थी वेश्या-गमन करते है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि आज हिन्दुस्तान मे कहा पर अनुशासनहीनता नही है या चरित्रहीनता नही है। इस प्रकार की एक घटना को ले कर रिपोर्ट में बहुत ही अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण वर्णन किया गया है। जिस वातावरण मे इस कमेटी की नियुक्ति हुई, जिस प्रकार से उस ने काम किया और जैसी रिपोर्ट उस ने प्रस्तुत की और जिन परिस्थितियो मे यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है, उस से यह स्पष्ट है कि वहा के अध्यापको और विद्यार्थियो के खिलाफ, जो कि सचमुच उस संस्था से प्रेम करते है, एक साजिश की गई है।

16-08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जिस प्रकार से इस कमेटी ने कार्य किया है और रिपोर्ट दी है, उस के आधार पर इस को पक्षपातपूर्ण कमेटी कहा जा सकता है । इस बात का रहस्योद्घाटन हो चुका है कि किस प्रकार से तीन नाम भेजे गये, लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इंस्ट्रक्सन्स दी कि चौथा नाम भेजिये । हालांकि उस व्यक्ति को कम वोट मिले, तो भी लोगों की मरजी के खिलाफ़ उस का एप्वायंटमेंट कर दिया गया । और वहां बैठ कर के आज उसकी प्रोटैक्शन के लिये काम किया जाता है । इससे भी अधिक दुःख की बात तब हुई जब इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा कि डिविजनल कमिश्नर महोदय, बनारस ने उनको स्मृतिपत्र दिया, अपना एक बयान दिया और उस पत्र में तथा उस बयान में यह आरोप लगाया गया कि वहां के विद्यार्थी इस प्रकार के अनैतिक कार्य करने के लिये जाते हैं और उनको ऐसे कार्य करते हुए पकड़ा गया हैं । यह भी कहा गया कि ऐसे कामों के करने में अध्यापक भी शामिल थे । और भी कई गन्दे गन्दे आरोप उनके ऊपर लगाये गये हैं । अब आप देखें कि एक व्यक्ति ने स्मृतिपत्र दिया और रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है कि एक से अधिक, मोर देन वन, जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक दो आदमियों के कहने पर ही जो बातें उन्होंने कहीं, उनको इस कमेटी ने मान लिया । ये जो बातें हैं ये तथ्यों से बिल्कुल रहित हैं, इनमें कोई सच्चाई का अंश नहीं है । केवल बनारस विश्वविद्यालय ही नहीं है और भी दूसरे कालेज हैं, वहां के विद्यार्थी भी घूमते होंगे और वे भी हो सकता है कि पकड़े जाते हों लेकिन क्या कभी वहां के सुप्रिंटेंडेंट आफ पुलिस ने या डिविजनल कमिश्नर महोदय ने कभी खोजबीन की है, क्या कभी यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि ये विद्यार्थी किस संस्था से ताल्लुक रखते थे, कौन से विद्यार्थी थे ? कोई भी तथ्य हमारे सामने नहीं हैं और केवल मात्र कमिश्नर महोदय के कथन पर ही इस कमेटी ने यह मान लिया और इसको अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्थान दे दिया और इसको प्रकाशित कर दिया । मैं समझता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट का जो पैराग्राफ ३० है वह ही इतना घातक है, वह ही इतना आबजैक्शनेबल है कि उसने ही यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम को सारे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे विश्व में बदनाम कर दिया है । मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जिस प्रकार की इस सदन में बहस हुई है तथा जिस प्रकार से हमको बताया गया है कि अब जो कमेटी विश्वविद्यालय में बनाई गई है उसने फंकशन किया है, उसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिये । जांच के लिये एक समिति तो आपने नियुक्त की थी, अब एक दूसरी कमेटी की नियुक्ति का मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं जोकि ज्यूडिशल कमेटी हो और इस कमेटी का यह काम हो कि यह उस समिति ने जो कार्य अब तक किये हैं उनकी जांच करे और कौन कौन सी अनियमिततायें उसने की हैं, उनका पता चलाये ।

अध्यादेश में आपने कहा है कि एक स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी बिठाई गई है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जांच कमेटी की स्क्रीनिंग होनी चाहिये और जिस प्रकार पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से इसने काम किया है, उसका पता लगाया जाना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बाद फिर एक और कमेटी जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये नियुक्त करने की भी जरूरत पड़ जायेगी ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई नुकसान की बात नहीं है । जब कमेटी बनने से ही यूनिवर्सिटी बनती है, अध्यादेश से ही यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम ऊंचा उठता हो, तो एक और कमेटी बन जाये, जिसमें हाई कोर्ट के जज हों और वह स्क्रीनिंग करे, तथ्यों की जांच पड़ताल करे तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है । जजों की कमेटी बनने से ही सही तथ्यों का पता चल सकता है ।

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

दूसरी बात मैं अध्यादेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हू । बहुत सीधी सी बात है कि सदन मे बहुत सी चीजे सामने आती हैं, कमेटिया एप्वाइट की जाती है, उनकी रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित होती है, उन रिपोर्टों पर बहस की जाती है और उसके बाद हमारे जो मत्री है वे बिल लाते है और उन पर एमेडमेंट दी जाती है । इस बार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, उसको प्रकाशित कर दिया गया और फौरन ही अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया गया । इतनी जल्दबाजी से क्यो काम लिया गया यह मेरी समझ मे नही आया । सदन बैठने वाला था । एक डेढ महीने मे कोई पहाड टूटने वाला नही था । जबकि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट एक साल के लिये या डढ साल के लिये लेट हो सकती है तो क्या इस सदन को उस पर विचार करने का मौका देने के लिये आप अध्यादेश को एक डढ महीने के लिए रोक नही सकते थ ? पहले उस रिपोर्ट पर यहा विचार हो जाता और उसके बाद हमारे शिक्षा मत्री महोदय विधेयक उपस्थित करते, तब तो सारी बात समझ मे आ सकती थी । अब मै पूछना चाहता हू कि कौन सी इतनी जल्दी थी कि अध्यादेश जारी करना पडा । वह कौन सी बात थी जिस ने हमारे मत्री महोदय के दिल में इतनी उत्सुकता पैदा की कि वह इतनी जल्दबाजी से काम लें तथा अध्यादेश जारी कर दे । यह जानन मे मैं असमर्थ हू । अध्यादेश जारी करके शिक्षा जगत में आप अपना पजा जमाना चाहते हैं । एक तरफ आपकी घोषित नीति यह है कि आप उनकी आटोनोमी चाहते हैं, उनकी स्वतत्रता चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर उनकी स्वतत्रता का हनन करते हैं और अध्यादेश जारी करके उनके स्वतत्र रूप से कार्य करने मे खलल पैदा करते है । यह वह यूनिवर्सिटी है जिस ने हजारो शिक्षा विशारद पैदा किये हैं, बडे बडे लोग पैदा किये है, विश्व में भारत का नाम ऊचा किया है और यह कहने मे मुझे कोई हिचक नही है कि अगर विश्व में आज भारत का नाम इतना ऊचा है तो इसके लिये यदि बहुत सी बातें जिम्मेवार हैं तो इनमें से यह विश्वविद्यालय भी एक है । इस पर इस विश्वविद्यालय को गर्व है । उसकी वजह से बहुत कुछ हमारा नाम विदेशो में ऊचा हुआ है । लेकिन आज यूनिवर्सिटी पर सब से बडा प्रहार किया गया है और ऐसा प्रहार पहले कभी नही किया गया । ब्रिटिश हकूमत इस पर लाख कोशिश करने पर भी कब्जा नही कर सकी, इसको बदनाम नही कर सकी और जिस पर हमारे देश को गर्व है, उसकी वह सारी प्रतिष्ठा हमारे शिक्षा मत्री महोदय ने एक अध्यादेश जारी करके मिट्टी में मिला दी है । हमारे शिक्षा मत्री महोदय का यह दावा है कि वह इस विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र रह है और यहा पर ही उन्होने गुरुओ के चरणो में बैठ करके शिक्षा ग्रहण की है । जब ऐसी बात है तो मै समझता हू कि उन्होने आज इसका अच्छा बदला चुकाया है । आज उन्होने इस विश्वविद्यालय का बदनाम करने में कोई कसर नही रखी है । होनी तो दूसरी बात चाहिय थी, लकिन कर उन्होने दूसरी ही दी है ।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह यह गुर दक्षिणा है ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी अगर इसी तरह की गुरु दक्षिणा जारी रही तो सारे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे भी तानाशाही कायम हो जायेगी जिस को शायद कोई भी नही रोक सकेगा । इस वास्ते मैं इस सदन से निवेदन करूगा कि वह माननीय मत्री महोदय को मजबूर कर दे कि वह इस अध्यादेश को वापिस ले लें । जो विधेयक उन्होने प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द करने का प्रस्ताव किया है, उस पर तो रिपोर्ट आने के बाद विचार करने का अवसर मिलेगा और फिर हम अपनी राय जाहिर कर सकेंगे लेकिन जहा तक इस अध्यादेश का सम्बन्ध है, इसको तुरन्त वापिस ले लिया जाना चाहिये और जो स्थिति पहले थी, वैसी ही स्थिति वहापर कायम होनी चाहिये । अगर कभी

कोई गलत काम हो जाता है और बाद में पता चल जाता है कि गलत काम हो गया है, तो उस गलत काम को दुरुस्त करने में कोई हरज की बात नहीं होती । गलतियां मनुष्य से होती रहती हैं लेकिन महानता इसी में है कि उन गलतियों को कबूल कर लिया जाय और उनको दुरुस्त कर दिया जाय । राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने हमें यही सिखाया है । वे भी जब उनसे कोई गलती हो जाया करती थी और उनको पता चल जाता था कि उनसे गलती हो गई है तो वह उस गलती को सब लोगों के सामने, आम पब्लिक के सामने, कबूल कर लिया करते थे । हमें भी वैसा ही करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि कमेटी की पक्षपातपूर्ण रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करके जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है, वह ठीक नहीं किया गया है और उसको आप वापिस ले लें । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय को गलत राय देकर जो अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, उसका सब से बड़ा दुरुपयोग किया है । देश में अगर कोई गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो जाये तब तो आप अध्यादेश जारी करें, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये आप अध्यादेश जारी करें, यह समझ में नहीं आता है । इससे उनकी जो स्वतंत्रता है वह समाप्त हो जायेगी । ईमानदारी और सच्चाई का यही तकाजा है कि इस अध्यादेश को वापिस ले लिया जाय और पहले की ही स्थिति कायम कर दी जाय । जहां तक प्रवर समिति का ताल्लुक है, जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तब उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dasappa.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur) *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Dasappa.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Non-members of the Select Committee should have a chance to speak.

An Hon. Member: Shri Dasappa is also on the Committee.

Shri Dasappa: I should also get a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After others have spoken.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मैं भी कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक माननीय सदस्य को बोलने के के लिये कहा है और दोनों को मैं एक साथ तो बुला नहीं सकता हूं । माननीय सदस्य को भी बोलने का अवसर दे दिया जायेगा ।

श्री कृष्ण नाथ पांडे (हाता): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने इस अन्तिम समय में भी मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं कि अगर कहीं पर कोई दोष दिखाई दे तो उस दोष को दूर न किया जाय । अगर कोई एक ही संस्था है और उसमें ही कोई इस तरह का दोष है जो इस तरह से दूर किया जा सकता है तो उसको दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन जब किसी दोष के निवारण के लिये हम कोई कार्रवाई करें और उससे वह दोष और भी बढ़े तो उस सूरत में यह हमारे लिये सोचने की बात हो जाती है ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आजादी मिलने के बाद जैनरल डिसिप्लिन के लिये कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट हम किसी भी क्षेत्र के लिये तैयार नहीं कर पाये हैं । यह केवल स्टूडेंट्स पर ही बात लागू नहीं होती है बल्कि हर क्षेत्र के लिये मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं । कुछ कुछ

[श्री काशी नाथ पाडे]

कार्रवाइयां होती है जिन से बहुत ज्यादा इंडिसिप्लिन पैदा होता है। एक बात यह भी हो सकती है कि आजादी मिलने के बाद बहुत सी बातों की जानकारी जो हमे हासिल करनी चाहिये थी, उसको हम हासिल न कर सके हों या उसको हासिल करने का हमे वैसा मौका न मिला हो जैसा मिलना चाहिये था। लेकिन मै पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या यह स्टूडेंट इंडिसिप्लिन केवल बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी मे ही है या देश के दूसरे हिस्सो में भी है ? अगर सारे देश मे है तो मै ज्यादा स्वागत करता अगर हमारा शिक्षा मत्रालय कमेटी को जैनरल डिसिप्लिन के लिये एक कोड आफ कडक्ट तैयार करने के लिये कहता और जब वह बन जाता तो उसको हम सारे देश मे लागू करते और काम मे लाते और उससे कुछ स्थिति भी सुधरती।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे मे यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत है इसलिये इसको हम ठीक ढंग से काम करते हुए देखना चाहते है। केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत अलीगढ यूनिवर्सिटी भी है और वहा मैने देखा है कि कई मर्तबा इस तरह की स्ट्राइक्स हुई है, बल्कि वहा का उद्यम विश्वविद्यालय से बाहर भी चला गया था और इन स्ट्राइक्स के दौरान मे आर्म्ड पुलिस भी पहुंची थी और स्थिति पर काबू प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की गई थी लेकिन उस वक्त भी यही सरकार थी लेकिन इसने जरूरत नही समझी कि कमेटी बिठाती और जाच पड़ताल करवाती तथा उस विश्वविद्यालय की दशा को सुधारने की कोशिश करती। मै इसके खिलाफ नही हू कि सरकार दोष को दूर करने की कोशिश करे। उसको जहां कहीं भी दोष नजर आये, उसे दूर करने का प्रयत्न अवश्य करना चाहिये। लेकिन दोष सुधारने के लिये क्या हो रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। चूंकि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी मे जा रहा है इसलिये उसे कुछ बातों पर पूरी तरह विचार करना चाहिये। पहली बात तो यह है कि एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल जो है उस की सारी पावर्ज ले ली गई हैं और उन की जगह पर ९ आदमी नामिनेटड मेम्बर होंगे जब कि पहले १५ नामिनेटड मेम्बर होते थे और ५ एलेक्शन से होते थे। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हो सकता है, कम से कम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है, कि कुछ मास्टर्स और टीचर्स ऐसे हैं जिन की गड़बडी की वजह से आज यह सरकार समझती है कि हम को उस एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल को खत्म कर देना चाहिये और नये सिरे से उसे बनाना चाहिये। इस रिपोर्ट में कही भी यह नही कहा गया है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के सारे के सारे मास्टर्स खराब हैं। मै कहना चाहता हू कि जहां तक नामिनेशन की प्रथा का सवाल है, वह पहले भी थी। पहले १५ आदमी होते थे। अगर हम यह मान भी ले कि कुछ टीचर्स खराब है तो दूसरे टीचर्स को यह मौका तो हो कि पहले वालो की जगह पर वे आ सके। कम से कम उन लोगो को रिप्रजेन्टेशन तो मिलना चाहिये क्योकि यह सिद्धान्त का सवाल है। मान लीजिये कि आज सारे भारतवर्ष मे कोई गडबडी हो तो क्या वह इस तरह से दूर हो सकती है कि पार्लियामेंट के सारे मेम्बर जो आज चुने जाते है वह नामिनेट हो। मै नही समझता कि इस तरह से देश का सुधार हो सकता है। मै समझता हू कि जब तक आप पब्लिक को काफिडेंस मे नही लेगे, स्टाफ को काफिडेंस मै नही लेगे, विद्यार्थियों को काफिडेंस में नही लेंगे, केवल ऊपर से कमेटी बना कर आप वहां की दशा का सुधार नही कर सकेंगे। जहा तक गड़बडी का सवाल है, मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हू क्योंकि मैं वहा का रहने वाला हू। मैं बोलने के लिये इसलिये उठा कि मै ईस्टर्न यू० पी० का रहने वाला हूं जिस का रिफरेंस किया गया है। कमेटी ने इस बारे में जो कुछ कहा है उसकी क्या रेमडी रखी गई है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि चूंकि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जा रहा है इसलिये मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है अगर आप कुछ मेम्बर नये सिरे से नामिनेट कर दें । लेकिन यह बात जरूर याद रक्खें कि उस में प्रोफेसर्स को, जो कि उस से कंसर्न्ड हैं, जरूर रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दें, । भले ही आप उन्हें नामिनेट कर दें, उस के बाद अगले सेशन के लिये आप एलेक्शन का उन को मौका दें । तब तो दशा सुधर सकती है । जैसा स्पीकर साहब ने कहा यह बहुत थोड़े अर्से के लिये नामिनेट होंगे, लेकिन हो सकता है कि किसी न किसी तरह से यह आगे भी चले, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उस के बाद से जो लोग इस में रिप्रेजेन्ट होंगे अगर उन के अन्दर एक उदासीनता पैदा होगी, निराशा पैदा होगी और वहां कोई एजिटेशन पैदा हो गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल के बाद से वहा हुकूमत एक दूसरी खराब दशा पैदा कर देगी ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पहले तो यह है कि इस में हम कोई नई बात नहीं पा रहे हैं । जिस लोकैलिटी में कोई इंस्टिट्यूशन होता है वहा के लोकल आदमी उस में ज्यादा पहुंचते हैं । कमेटी ने कहा है कि बनारस और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के बहुत ज्यादा लोग आर्ट्स साइड मे जाते हैं । मैं कहूंगा कि मद्रास की जो यूनिवर्सिटी है उस में यू० पी० के कितने आदमी जाते हैं । यह बात साफ है कि जिस इलाके मे कोई संस्था होती है वहां के लोग उस में पहुंचते हैं । दूसरी बात यह है कि यहा कमेटी की इस बात को मान भी लिया जाता अगर दूसरे प्राविंसेज के लोग वहा जाते ऐडमिशन के लिये और उन को ऐडमिशन रिफ्यूज कर दिया जाता । तब तो हम कह सकते हैं कि ईस्टर्न प्राविंसेज के लोगों को दूसरे लोगों पर प्रिफरेंस मिलता है और दूसरे हिस्से के लोगों को मौका नही मिलता जब कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी केन्द्रीय सरकार की यूनिवर्सिटी है । हम देखते हैं कि कहीं भी इस बात का रिफरेंस नहीं आया है कि दूसरे प्राविंसेज के लोगों को ऐडमिशन रिफ्यूज किया गया । इसलिये यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता कि ईस्टर्न प्राविंसेज के लोग उन में ज्यादा लिये जाते हैं । आखिर यूनिवर्सिटी को अपने क्लासेज तो भरने ही हैं तो अगर वह इस तरह से अपने क्लासेज को भरती है तो इस में क्या हर्ज है ? पहली बात तो सरकार के सामने यह होनी चाहिये कि हमें लोगों को शिक्षा देनी है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश की पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ रही है तो कमेटी उस के लिये क्या तरीका सजेस्ट करती है जिस में वे लोग पढ़ सकें । जितनी पापुलेशन होगी उतने ही ज्यादा लोग पढ़ने के लिये जायेंगे । इस के लिये क्या उन्होंने कुछ कहा ? उन्होंने रिफरेंस दिया है कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के लोग वहा ज्यादा पढ़ने के लिये जाते हैं, कुछ प्राफेसर्स और स्टूडेंट्स उन को पढ़ने के लिये सहायता देते हैं । सरकार से उन को कोई सहायता नही मिलती, कोई वजीफा नही मिलता था, अगर दूसरे लोग उन को कुछ मदद कर देते हैं तो वह भी आप से नहीं देखा जाता ? आप कहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी पर बर्डन बढ़ता जाता है । मैं पूछता हूं कि वाइस-चांसलर साहब ने कितना पैसा पढ़ने के लिये किसी को दिया है ? अगर वह देते हैं तो मैं समझता कि उन के ऊपर कुछ जोर पड़ रहा है, लेकिन अगर वहा के लोग ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के लोगों की कुछ सहायता करते हैं और उन को पढ़ने का मौका देते हैं तो इस में क्या दोष हो सकता है ? कैसे यह कहा जाता है कि दूसरे लोगों पर इस का बोझ पड़ रहा है जब कि लोग अपनी इच्छा से सहायता देते हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि और स्कूल और कालेज खोले । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० वह हिस्सा है जहां रोज सूखा और बाढ़ आती रहती है, कुदरत की तरफ से उस के लिये बदनसीबी फैली हुई है । वहां के लोगों

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडे]

के पास खाना नही है, अगर वे लोग किसी तरह से जाते है और यनिवर्सिटी में पढते है तो उन को आप पढाई से भी महरूम कर रहे है और कहते है कि आप इतजार कीजिये जब तक यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट कोई दूसरा कालेज नही खोलती ? क्या यह काई सजेशन या कोई रेमेडी है ?

दूसरी चीज यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि हमारे बिल लाने का जो परपज है, जो कि एन्क्वायरी मे है, वह यह कि कुछ लोगो के खिलाफ वहा के वाइस-चासलर या कोई अथारिटी है जिन को वह पनिश करना चाहते है । उस के लिये कुछ तरीके सजेस्ट किये गये है । एक स्क्रीनिग कमेटी बनानी चाहिये । स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी बनाई गई और उस ने अध्यापको की जाच पडताल शुरू की । मै अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि जब हम ब्रिटिश गवनमेंट की मुखालिफत कर रहे थे तब हम जहा कही जाते थे वहा पर हमारे साथ बराबर सी० आई० डी० और पुलिस के आदमी घूमा करते थे । मगर हम उसे बर्दाश्त नही करते थे । हम लोग इस का विरोध करते थे और जेलो मे जाते थे । अगर इस तरह से ऐसे इस्टिट्यूशन्स के लिए स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी बनाई जाती है और वह लोगो के कडक्ट की जाच करती है तो उस का क्या नतीजा होगा ? खुशामदियो की एक फौज बन जायेगी और यह इस्टि-ट्यूशन खुशामदियो के बल पर चलेगा । और वही लोग यूनिवर्सिटी मे जगह पा सकेंगे जो खुशामद करेंगे । जिन में जरा सी भी स्वतन्त्रता की भावना होगी वह यूनि-वर्सिटी में नही रह सकेगे । यह यूनिवर्सिटी आखिर किस बुनियाद पर खडी है, यह सोचना चाहिये । उस की बुनियाद उस आदमी ने रक्खी जो देश का बडा भारी नेशनलिस्ट था, जिस ने यूनिवर्सिटी को इस योग्य बनाया कि जब भी मौका आवा, इस यूनिवर्सिटी ने खुल कर ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का सामना किया और जब भी उसे दबाने की कोशिश की गई, उस ने कभी घुटने नही टेके । जो यूनिवर्सिटी इस बुनियाद पर बनी है वहा अगर आप खुशामदियो की फौज बनायेंगे तो कब तक यह यूनिवर्सिटी चल सकती है ? इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि सुधार हो सकता है । मनोवैज्ञानिक ढग से सुधार हो सकता है न कि डडे के जोर से । मै ने कभी नही देखा कि डडे के बल पर सुधार हुआ हो । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहा मनोवैज्ञानिक ढग से कार्रवाई हो । जिन को आप कुछ बुरा समझते है उन में आप सुधार लाये, लेकिन इस तरीके से नही हो सकता है कि आप उन को हैग करने की इजाजत दे दे । स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी के सामने जो आदमी खुशामद करने के लिये नही जायेगा वह उस की मुखालिफत करेगी और उस म वह डिस्करेज हो जायेगा । और एक दिन ऐसा आ सकता है कि इस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में काई स्वाभिमानी और योग्य प्रोफेसर नही जायेगा पढने के लिये स्वाभिमानी विद्यार्थी नही जायेंगे । इसलिये उन लोगो की इज्जत का बचाने के लिये और देश की महान् सस्था को उस तरह की सस्था रहने देने के लिये जल्दी ही स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी को खत्म होना चाहिये । सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जो मेम्बर्स होगे उन को इस बात के लिये जोर देना चाहिये । यह स्क्रीनिग कमेटी हमारे लिये एक शेम है और उसे नही रहना चाहिये ।

मै कहना चाहता हू कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्यार्थी, वहा के लोग और वहा के प्रोफेसर्स आज इतने स्कूल नही खोल सकते । मै जानता हू कि हमारी सरकार भी मजबूर है । जिस तरह के फाइनेन्सेज आज हैं उन में हम आज ज्यादा स्कूल और कालेज नहीं खोल सकते । इसलिये अगर हमारे यहां

के आदमी अपने लिये कोई उपाय कर लेते हैं तो हमें उस में रोड़े नहीं अटकाने चाहिये बल्कि बढ़ावा देना चाहिये, जिस से वे लोग शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें । अगर आप उन को शिक्षा से डिसाइव करेंगे की फौज बनायेंगे और गांवों में एजिटेशन खड़े करेंगे वहां रोज़ गोलियां चलेंगी और यहां पर एड-जर्नमेंट मोशन पेश होंगे । इसलिये जैसे वह आज चलती है उसे चलने दिया जाय और उस को मौका दिया जाय कि वह अपना काम ठीक ढंग से चलाये । मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा और दूसरों को भी यह कहना चाहिये सेलेक्ट कमेटी के मैम्बरों से कि वे उस में जाते हैं तो इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर के जितना सुधार हो सकता है उतना करें ।

We have in this House two great persons who happen to be sons of those two great Vice-Chancellors who have served in this University. Therefore, it becomes all the more necessary to go into certain matters in detail and see what exactly is wrong with this University. I know that the land in which this University is situated, once belonged to Jangambadi Mutt in Banaras which is one of the Panchapitas of Jagat Gurus of the Veera Saivas coming from the South. So, what I say is *that the culture of Banaras has come* not only from the South to the North but also from the East to West. Therefore, everyone is interested in the well-being of this University.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): We have listened with very great interest to the critical situation which was prevailed in the Banaras Hindu University and which has created so much of heat and passion in this House. Still this House owes a duty and we must see that proper conditions are restored in this University. We are all very happy that the Government has brought forward this Bill. It requires great courage on the part of Government to bring a Bill of this kind and I think we must support the Ministry for having done so.

Of course, we have heard the other side of the picture also and so, while taking this decision of sending the Bill to the Select Committee, this House is in no pleasurable mood. But still things have happened and so it becomes the duty of this House before sending it to the Select Committee to go into some broad aspects of it. Dr. Subbarayan, one of the Committee Members, has given proper reasons as to why they have come to this conclusion. Of course, nobody denies the greatness of this University, founded by no less a person than Madan Mohan Malaviya.

So we all of us have to see who are all responsible for this state of affairs and how to restore it to its original position. I need not dilate upon the things that have happened in this University, because they have already been stated. I do not think it was any pleasure for the Committee to write such things as that it is a hot bed of all intrigues, corruption, nepotism and things of that sort. There must be some material on which it is based. But, when I speak of the report, I know how some inaccuracies and inconsistencies have occurred in the report. But, by and large, I feel that things are going on very badly.

Then, who are the persons responsible for this? I do say that not one or two or three but many more are responsible for this state of affairs. And the Opposition is a little worried because the blame is tried to be put on only a few and not on others. They too knew that things are going on very badly in the Banaras Hindu University. If we begin to analyse who are all the persons responsible for this, I feel that even when these Vice-Chancellors have given some reports, what action

[Shri Basappa]

has the Government taken on these reports? Did these reports come in time? I know that the hon. Minister is very unhappy. I know that he was a student of this University and he had a lot of pride for it.

I could feel that throughout his speech he was feeling sorry for the state of affairs. He says that he was shocked to hear these things. But did not the Ministry keep a record of the affairs of this University with them? Was it only when the report was received that he was shocked? I am a little surprised to know that the Minister knew it only when he received the report. Because, the Vice-Chancellors must have reported about the affairs to the Government. Even the Ministry should have kept a note of this, instead of throwing the blame on the students and teachers alone Of course, I do not want to defend these teacher—politicians in that University. They have done great harm; there is no doubt about it. Shri Malaviyaji wanted to excuse the youthful students for behaving in that manner.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: No, no.

Shri Basappa: I may be a little harsh. But you said that we must allow a little margin to the youthful spirit. We should not give that kind of margin anyhow.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: We must not forget that they are youths.

Shri Basappa: Anyhow, my point is that things have gone wrong and many are responsible for that. It is true that there are many groups there. The Government, without supporting one side or the other, must act boldly and look at it from a proper perspective. Now they have come forward with courage. I know how difficult it is to move a Bill of this kind in this House when feelings are so high. Still, justice will have to be done, whether it pleases some people or not. I do welcome this measure.

Some members have pointed out that the autonomy of the University has gone Yes. But when things have gone wrong to such an extent, we cannot tolerate it, whether it is in this University or any other University. Merely because it is happening in some other Universities also, it does not mean that we should not take action here. We should not take shelter under that plea. Can we ignore some wrongs because other wrongs are existing elsewhere? That will not improve things. You have to be strong sometimes. I know that a section of the people of Uttar Pradesh or India may not take it in that light. But we have to do certain things boldly, whether people like it or not. This House has to take courage in its hands and convince the people that such steps are necessary Therefore, I support this Bill

I want to say one or two points about the report. I do not say that there are no inconsistencies in the report I heard Mr. Subbarayan and, of course, he has gone through the report. I do not deny it Because, otherwise he could not have affixed his signature. But, certain inaccuracies have crept in, and they will have to be admitted They need not have drawn distinction between Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Things of that nature should have been avoided. They should not have put things without greater evidence on their part. But the argument that these things are happening elsewhere also and so we need not take any action is not correct.

The people who will be members of these committees must act with

greater vigilance. There is no doubt about that. Various measures have been suggested by hon. Members to remedy these things and so much was said about the Screening Committee. Since the teacher—politicians have behaved so badly a certain amount of screening is necessary. What is wrong with it? But we have to see to it that the correct people are there in the Screening Committee. Our Minister has assured us that the present Vice-Chancellor will not be in it. I hope he will not be in the screening committee.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have only made a suggestion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You cannot remove him.

Shri Basappa: We must remedy all the defects. The post of the Pro-Chancellor is a superfluous one which need not be there. They have also suggested the post of Dean in place of principal. I hope the Select Committee will go into these matters and set things right

पंडित ब्रिज नारायण "ब्रजेश" : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन में हिन्दू महासभा को रिप्रेजेंट करता हूं और चूंकि यह बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला है इसलिये मुझे भी इस पर कुछ बोलने का समय दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा। मैंने अभी तो श्री राम जी वर्मा को बुलाया है।

श्री राम जी वर्मा (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय पर कुछ अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मामले पर पहले ही बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है इसलिए आप जो कुछ कहें बहुत संक्षेप में कह डालें।

श्री राम जी वर्मा : हाउस के सामने जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर बड़े बड़े महारथियों के दस्तखत हैं और यदि मैं केवल सदन का ही सदस्य होता तो मैं भी यही समझता कि वाकई बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में कुछ ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं जिन पर कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये और उसके सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशें हैं वे सब ज्यों की त्यों मान लेनी चाहियें। उस कमेटी में जो बड़ी बड़ी हस्तियां हैं उन पर हम को और आपको नाज हो सकता है किन्तु बदकिस्मती से या खुशकिस्मती से मैं भी बनारस के आसपास का और उसी उत्तर प्रदेश प्रान्त का रहने वाला हूं जिसका कि जिक्र उसमें आया है।

उस रिपोर्ट में मुझे जो एक पुवाएंट सट्राइक हुआ वह यह है कि उसमें एक वर्ष पूर्व के अनशन की बात है और उसके लिए यह कहा गया कि इस तरह के लड़के यूनिवर्सिटी में १५ वर्ष से हैं। उनके लिए खास तरीके से लिखा गया है कि वह वहां पर १५ वर्ष से हैं और यह लोग यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर हेवक क्रिएट करते हैं। यह चांस की बात है कि उस लड़के को मैं जानता हूं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन है वह ?

श्री राम जी वर्मा : सन् १९४२ के भारतीय स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के बाद उसका आगे पढ़ने को मन नहीं था लेकिन लोगों ने उसे आगे पढ़ने को प्रेरित करके यूनिवर्सिटी में भेजा। किसी तरह से उसने बोर्ड आफ हाई स्कूल एण्ड इंटरमीडिएट एजूकेशन से एफ० ए० का इम्तिहान पास किया। उसके बाद उसने बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में बी० ए० किया, एम० ए० किया, एल० एल० बी० किया और और एल० एल० एम० का स्टूडेंट है। अब आप हिसाब लगा कर जोड़ सकते हैं कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी में कितने वर्ष रहा है। रिपोर्ट में उसके लिए लिखा गया कि वह १५ वर्ष यूनिवर्सिटी में रहा। इतनी बड़ी बड़ी हस्तियों ने उस रिपोर्ट पर दस्तखत किये हैं मुझे तो उसको पढ़ कर शक होता है कि उसमें क्या क्या लिखा गया है और इतनी बड़ी बड़ी हस्तियों के उस रिपोर्ट

[श्री राम जी वर्मा]

पर दस्तखत कैसे हुए। उस रिपोर्ट को जब मैंने पढ़ना शुरू किया तो मुझे जगह जगह पर शक होता है और मालूम होता है कि किसी छिपे उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए ऐसी ऐसी भयंकर बातें भी उसमें लिख दी गई हैं। मौरेल टरपीच्यूट के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं उनमें से सिर्फ मैं उस बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हू जिसमें कि एक अध्यापक का जिक्र आया है और चूंकि वह बात फूहड़ है इसलिये मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में नहीं कहना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि वह बात रिपोर्ट में आई हैं इसलिए मुझे उसकी बाबत कहना चाहिए। वह ५ वर्ष पहले की बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उसको नहीं कहना चाहते हैं तो फिर कहते क्यों हैं।

श्री राम जी वर्मा : वह पांच वर्ष पहले की बात है। वाइस चांसलर के आने के बाद पता नहीं क्या रिपोर्ट कराई जाती है और उस पर अध्यापक डिफेमेशन सूट दायर कर देता है और वह सूट अभी चल रहा है और उस पर फैसला नहीं हुआ है लेकिन कमेटी ने फ़ैसला दे दिया कि यहां पर यह होता है। उसमें प्रोफ़ेसर और स्टूडेंट एनवाल्व्ड हैं। स्टूडेंट पंजाब का है और प्रोफेसर साहब राजस्थान के हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : पंजाब ने क्या क़सूर किया ?

श्री राम जी वर्मा : औकरेंस बनारस में होता है और मौरेल टरपीच्यूट की यह घटना इंटर-प्राविंशियल है और मेरा कहना है कि आप इस तरह की चीजें लिख कर बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर कोई दोष नहीं लगा सकते। आपने ऐसी ऐसी बातों को और इस तरह की रिपोर्ट को लिख कर सिर्फ बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को ही बदनाम नहीं किया है बल्कि सारे देश को बदनाम किया है। इस तरह की बेसलेस बात को लिख कर आपने अपने देश को ही बदनाम किया है और मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी ही कड़ियों को जोड़ जोड़ करके आप इस देश का नवनिर्माण करना चाहते हैं ? आपका जो यह बिल है वह क्या कह रहा है ? आपका यह बिल कहता है कि कोर्टस जो कि हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी में सुप्रीम बौडी होते हैं उनको उन घटनाओं के आधार पर जिनको कि रिपोर्ट में जोड़ जोड़ कर लिखा गया है, आप बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के कोर्ट को ऐडवाइज़री बौडी बनाना चाहते हैं। बिल का पहला ही क्लाज इसकी व्यवस्था करता है। मैं कहता हूं कि आप यह बिल और क्लाज लाकर अच्छा पुरस्कार बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी को दे रहे हैं। यह सुन कर और भी ताज्जुब हुआ कि हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्र रह चुके हैं और यूनिवर्सिटी को यह उनकी ओर से अच्छी गुरु दक्षिणा दी जा रही है।

भारतवर्ष की स्वाधीनता के संग्राम में जिन लोगों ने भाग लिया और कुर्बानियां दी उनका नाम इतिहास में सदा अमर रहेगा और मैं आपको यहां पर यह याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इस स्वाधीनता संग्राम में बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की एक खास देन रही है और उस प्रान्त और उस जगह का निवासी होने के नाते मुझे भी गर्व है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब को है हम लोगों को भी है।

श्री राम जी वर्मा : शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह आपका पहला प्रयोग है। देश के अन्दर आप प्रजातन्त्र को क़ायम रखना चाहते हैं, ऐडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज़ करते हैं और पढ़े और अनपढ़े तमाम लोगों को आप वोट का अधिकार देना चाहते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ आप पढ़े लिखों की शिक्षित समाज की जो एक बौडी

है उसको आप ऐडवाइजरी बनाने जा रहे हैं और उनको जो अधिकार अब तक हासिल थे उनको आप अब छीनने जा रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में हम इसमें चेंज करेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या चेंज आप करेंगे? मैं तो उन माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर वे इस तरह का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं तो उनको इसके लिए शर्म आनी चाहिए और सभी सदस्यों को इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिए और उसमें भाग नहीं लेना चाहिए। यह प्रयोग कि यूनिवर्सिटी आपके हाथ में हो केन्द्र के हाथ में हो यह चीज़ आप डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर करना चाहते हैं। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय जिसका कि इतिहास सदैव उज्जवल रहा है और जिसने भारतीय स्वाधीनता के संग्राम में देश से सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त कर लिया है आप इस प्रयोग को करके उसे एक नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी का एक नया सर्टिफिकेट देना चाहते हैं तो मुझे हंसी आती है क्योंकि आप तो जो सर्टिफ़िकेट उसे मिला हुआ है उसी को आप उससे छीनना चाहते हैं। आपके इस सुझाव पर मैं समझता हूं कि भविष्य की पीढ़ियां शर्म अनुभव करेंगी।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं केवल एक ही बात को कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लूंगा और वह यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में अपना पार्ट बड़ी खूबी से अदा किया है और काफ़ी कुर्बानियां दी हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में एक नये प्रयोग को करने के लिए और इस यूनिवर्सिटी को कोई नया मौडेल बनाने की आपको आवश्यकता महसूस होती है तो फिर भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग कुर्बानी करेंगे। मैं उन लोगों को जानता हूं जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी में हैं, उनसे कुछ परिचय भी है। वह अपनी पर्सनल सैक्रिफ़ाइस भी कर सकते हैं यदि आप इस नये प्रयोग को करना चाहते हैं। अगर वे आपकी राष्ट्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने में बाधक हो रहे हैं तो उसके लिये सैक्रिफ़ाइस भी कर सकते हैं। मैं अपने लोगों की तरफ से दावा करने के लिये तैयार हूं कि अगर उनके कारण इसको नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने में बाधा पड़ रही है तो वे लोग अपना सर्वस्व त्याग करने के लिये तैयार है। आप कोई प्रयोग कीजिये। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता कि आप बने बनाये इतिहास को और इस बनी बनाई चीज़ को बिगाड़ दें।

कई बुजुर्गों का नाम लिया गया। महामना पण्डित मदन मोहन मालवीय का नाम लिया गया, डा० राधाकृष्णन् का नाम लिया गया, आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेव का नाम लिया गया। इन हस्तियों ने उस कुर्सी को सुशोभित किया है। अब आप जिस किसी को उस कुर्सी पर बिठा कर चाहते है कि डिसिप्लिन होना चाहिए। क्या यही नया प्रयोग है। मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि जिस व्यक्ति को आपने भेजा है क्या उसको उस कुर्सी को उठाकर रखने की भी योग्यता है। आप क्या सिर्फ इतना ही करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह निहायत अदब के साथ कह रहा हूं। आप मुल्क की राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर यह प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते। राष्ट्रीयता को सभी समझते हैं। अगर राष्ट्रीयता को कायम रखने के लिए कुर्बानी देने की जरूरत होगी तो उसके लिए हम अब भी तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप इस तरह का प्रयोग न कीजिये। मैं कहता हूं कि इस बिल को आप बिल्कुल वापस ले लीजिये। आपके लिए यह शर्म की बात है कि एक तरफ तो आप जनतन्त्र करने जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ समझदार लोगों के हाथों से अर्थात् कोर्ट से यह अधिकार छीनने जा रहे हैं। आप कैसे कहेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में डिमाक्रेसी का प्रयोग करने जा रहे है।

मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कुछ समाचार पत्रों को पढ़ा और मुझे मालूम हुआ कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालयमें बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है और

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश]

अव्यवस्था है, बडी अनुशासनहीनता है । सरकार ने जांच कमेटी बैठाई, और जाच कमेटी ने यह निर्णय दिया कि ससार भर में हो न हो पर हिन्दुस्तान भर में जैसा बनारस विश्वविद्यालय मे अन्धेर है ऐसा और कही नहीं है और इसलिये सदन मे प्रथम बनारस विश्वविद्यालय पर ही विवाद शुरू हो गया । यह देखकर मुझे बडा दु ख होता है । मै समझता हू कि भारतवर्ष की स्वतत्रता के लिये, भारतवर्ष का नवीन इतिहास निर्माण करने के लिये और आज जो शासन हिन्दुस्तान पर बैठा है उसको सत्तारूढ करने मे सबसे बडा भाग हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का रहा है । वह विश्वविद्यालय जिसने इस शासन को सत्तारूढ किया वह उस शासन के बैठते ही इतना बिगड़ गया कि शासन को उसी को उलटफेर करने के लिये बाध्य होना पडा । यह बात साधारण मस्तिष्क मे नही आ सकती । मुझे मालम पड़ता है कि इसके पीछे कोई प्लान है । कोई प्लाट है और उसी प्लाट के अन्तर्गत यह सारी कार्रवाई हो रही है । किसी और विश्वविद्यालय से कोई आपत्ति नही आयी । किसी और जगह से सूचना नही आयी एजकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के पास । शिक्षा मत्री महोदय को और किसी ने सूचित नही किया । केवल काशी से ही सीधी खबर आयी और वहा के लिए एक कमेटी निर्माण हुई, और एक सज्जन चले गये और एक क्षण म सारे विश्वविद्यालय का राउड लगा आये और आकर यह रिपोर्ट दे दी कि इसमे अनेक बाते गलत हो रही हैं और यह है और वह है । और सबसे बड़ी बात यह बतायी कि वहा राष्ट्रीयता नही है । यह राष्ट्रीयता भी बडा तग कर रही है । जिसको मारना हो उसके लिए कह दीजिये कि वह राष्ट्रीयता से अलग हो गया है । लेकिन मै पूछता हू कि इसके लिए कोई सबूत भी हो ?

यह कहा गया कि वहां उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग ज्यादा है और दूसरे प्रदेशो के लोग नही है, बस इसलिए वहां राष्ट्रीयता नही है । हमको यह बतलाया जाये कि किस प्रदेश के आदमी मे वहा जाने की प्रार्थना की थी, भारतवर्ष के किस प्रदेश का कोई शिक्षक या अध्यापक है जो वहा जाना चाहता था, जिसने वहां जाने की प्रार्थना की थी पर वहां नही जा सका और मारा मारा फिरता रहा और बाद मे उसे किसी दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय मे ले लिया गया पर हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय मे नही लिया गया । लेकिन ऐसा कोई प्रमाण हमारे सामने नही है । मेरे सामने फिगर्स हैं । इन फिगर्स के अनुसार काशी विश्वविद्यालय में कुल ५७५ अध्यापक हैं, इनमे से ३६४ उत्तर प्रदेश के बाहर के है । मुझे तो इस पर आपत्ति है कि बाहर के लिए क्यो गये । यह अराष्ट्रीयता क्यो बरती गयी । ३६४ अध्यापक बाहर के है और केवल २११ उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं ।

श्री हरीशचन्द्र माथुर (पाली) क्या हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर के हैं ?

पडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश मै इगलैंड की बात नही कर रहा हू । अगर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर के इतने लोग उसमे होते तो शायद उसको बिल्कुल उडा दिया जाता । यहा तो भारतवर्ष की ही बात हो रही है । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहा गया कि वहा के लोग अधिक है, लेकिन वहा के केवल ८६ अध्यापक हैं । कितनी उदारता है कि किसी चीज का ध्यान न रख कर अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी प्रदेशो के इतने आदमियो को रखा गया, जैसे महाराष्ट्र के लोग है, मद्रास के है, पजाब के है ।

इसी प्रकार आप देखें कि इस विश्वविद्यालय मे प्रिंसिपल्स की सख्या १४ है । और मुझे यह देख कर महान दु:ख होता है कि उनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश के केवल दो ही लिये गये हैं और १४ में से १२ बाहर के है । और फिर भी आरोप यह लगाया जाता है कि वहां पर अन्य प्रान्तो के आदमियों को नही लिया जाता

और मालवीय जी ने जिस दृष्टि से इस विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण किया था उससे वह अब हट गया है। यह तो ऐसी बात हुई कि "गिव दी डाग ए नेम" और फिर उसको फांसी लगा दो। इसी प्रकार से डिमाक्रेसी के नाम पर, केवल प्रोपेगेंडा के आधार पर एक सुन्दर सांस्कृतिक संस्था को, जो कि सारे भारतवर्ष का मान बढ़ाने वाली है, जो कि सारे देश के लिये गौरव की वस्तु है, उसको इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाकर नष्ट भ्रष्ट करने की कुचेष्टा की जा रही है, और वह भी शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के द्वारा। यह देखकर मुझे महान दुःख और खेद होता है।

मैं कहता हूं कि एक तरफ यह शासन चार सौ बीसी करने वालो, हत्या करने वालों, डाके डालने वालो आदि का जेलों में रेडियो बजाकर सुधार करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है, उनको नाच गाने दिखाये जाते हैं और उनको बाहर जाने की छुट्टी देता है कि जाओ बाहर जाकर फिर चोरी करो और फिर यहां आओ, पर हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अध्यादेश जारी किया जाता है। चोरों को चोरी करने का आदेश और विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अध्यादेश ! यह है हमारा देश ! स्वतंत्र देश !

मैंने अनेक बार विचार किया है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। यह मेरा अपना राज्य है, मेरा अपना शासन है, मेरा अपना देश है, कौन विरोध करेगा शासन का। पूज्य पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के सुपुत्र और कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य और केवल यही नहीं, साथ ही एक बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र से पार्लियामेंट के निर्वाचित सदस्य यहां हैं पर इन पर भी एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री विश्वास नहीं करती। क्या उनको बुलाकर मिनिस्ट्री यह नहीं पूछ सकती थी कि हमने सुना है कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में बहुत गड़बड़ है, बोलो क्या किसी प्रकार के सरकारी सहयोग की आवश्यकता है, किस प्रकार उसको ठीक किया जाये, किस प्रकार अनुशासन को बढ़ाया जाये ? लेकिन अगर आप अपने आदमियों को तिरस्कृत करेंगे, उनको पकड़ कर नीचा करेंगे, और इस प्रकार अच्छी संस्थाओं के ऊपर जाल बिछाकर उनको नष्ट भ्रष्ट करेंगे तो यह शासन कैसे लोकप्रिय हो सकेगा।

और मालूम होता है कि केवल बनारस विश्वविद्यालय का ही प्रश्न हल करना शेष रह गया है। अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में कितना भ्रष्टाचार है, कितना सम्प्रदायवाद है, कितना ऊधम है? परन्तु शासन उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देता क्योंकि अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो शासन को साम्प्रदायिक समझा जायेगा। रह गया हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय उसे कुचल डालो, मार डालो। क्या यह कोई न्याय हुआ ? शासन को उदार होना चाहिए और पक्षपात रहित होना चाहिए। यह तो ठीक नहीं है कि चूंकि यह मेरा शासन है इसलिए मुझे ही मारे। यह तो ठीक नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि जहां गड़बड़ी हो वहां दमन कीजिये। लेकिन पहले घर से ही दियासलाई लगाने का श्री गणेश किया जा रहा है। केवल बनारस विश्वविद्यालय पर ही सबसे पहले पार्लियामेंट में विवाद शुरू हुआ है। मुझे यह देख कर महान् दुःख है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जांच कमेटी ने इतनी जल्दी से सारा कारोबार समाप्त कर दिया और राष्ट्रपति से अध्यादेश जारी करवा दिया। क्या देश में और कोई समस्यायें नहीं हैं ? पाकिस्तान से हमले हमारी सीमा पर हो रहे हैं उसके लिए सरकार को डर नहीं है ? दुनिया में लड़ाई चल रही है उसका कोई डर नहीं है ? देश में अन्न संकट है उसके लिए सरकार को कोई डर नहीं है ? केवल बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है ! मैं कहता हूं कि आप शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन कीजिये। अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है, लड़के अनुशासनहीन हो रहे हैं। आप स्वयं अनुशासन में नहीं रहना चाहते। स्वयं नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हैं और जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं उनका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। इसीलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय,

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश]

देश में खराबी पैदा हो रही है। देश में शासन पर से विश्वास हटता जा रहा है इसलिए कि अपना कोई न कोई स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए किसी पर आरोप लगाकर उसे मार डालने के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। केवल काशी विश्वविद्यालय को ही खत्म करने की चेष्टा क्यों हो रही है? कोई न कोई आरोप लगाकर उसके लिए एक अध्यादेश जारी करवा दिया गया है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों और शासन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस सदन पर और देश पर विश्वास कर के वह प्रसन्नतापूर्वक इस बिल को वापस ले लें और मेम्बरों को किसी कमेटी मे बैठने के लिए कष्ट न दें। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी माननीय सदस्य उस कमेटी में बैठने के लिए और इस बिल पर विचार करने के लिए उत्साहित नही होगा। और अगर आप मेम्बर बना ही देते हैं, तो विवश हो कर उस में जाना पड़ेगा और इस बिल का विरोध करना पड़ेगा।

मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे शासन का यह एक सब से बड़ा स्वभाव बन गया है कि धोगा-मुश्ती कर के उस को जो कुछ करना होता है, वह कर लेता है, बाद में चाहे उस के बुरे परिणाम भुगतने पड़ें चीखना और रोना पड़े। शासन की यह प्रवृत्ति बड़ी घातक है। मै शासन के साथ हूं और मैं यह विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि कोई भी सदस्य शासन के उचित कार्यों का विरोध नही करेगा और हर एक व्यक्ति अपने देश के लिए और शासन के लिए मर मिटने के लिए तैयार होगा, लेकिन हमारे शासन को भी हमारी बात सुननी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश के मान और शिक्षा की उन्नति के लिये महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय द्वारा निर्मित इस महान् संस्था—हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय—की प्रतिष्ठा और गौरव को कायम रखने के लिए, जिस में कि देश के लिए इतना त्याग और बलिदान किया और जो गांधीजी के मिशन को चलाने के लिए इस समय सब से बड़ा माध्यम है, इस बिल को वापस ले लेना चाहिए। इस से सदन की बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा होगी। इतना कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I continue my speech?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be known if he begins.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am most grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next day.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 16th August, 1958.

(Thursday, the 14th August, 1958)

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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343	Madras State Handloom Weaver's Cooperatives	848-49
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346	Export of handicrafts and handloom products	849-50
347	Silk industry	850
348	Seminar on village Housing	850-51
349	Industrial Estate, Kallai, Kozhikode (Kerala)	851
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352	Training-*cum*-Production Centre for Woollen Cloth	852

OBITUARY REFERENCE 853

The Deputy Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Lallanji who was a member of First Lok Sabha

Thereafter members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect

MOTION(S) FOR ADJOURNMENT 853-55 COLUMNS

The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding loss of life and property and damage to crops due to floods in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab

Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee, K.T. K. Tangamani, Ram Sewak Yadav and Arjun Singh Bhadauria

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 855-56

The following papers were laid on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 556, dated the 5th July, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. (343) GSS. Com/Salt (3) dated the 10th May, 1958, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain amendment to the Salt (Reserve Stocks) Order, 1955

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, making certain amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957:—

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 387, dated 17th May, 1958

(*ii*) S.O. No. 1032, dated the 7th June, 1958

(4) A copy of each of the following Reports under Sub-Section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*contd.*

(*i*) Third Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd. for the year 1956-57 along with the Audited Accounts

(*ii*) Fifth Annual Report of the Nahan Foundry (Private) Limited for the year 1956-57 along with Audited Accounts

(5) A copy of the statement correcting the Information given on the 31st March, 1958, during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED 857

Twenty Third Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 857—70

Shri N.R.M. Swamy called the attention of the Prime Minister to the situation in the Middle East arising out of the presence of foreign troops in Lebanon and Jordan

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 871

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement regarding Cost Accounts Reports prepared by the Tariff Commission

COLUMNS

BILL INTRODUCED 871-72

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Bill, 1958

STATUTORY RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION 872—1000

Further discussion on the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Braj *re*: Singh Raj Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 continued along with the consideration of the motion to refer the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958 to a Select Committee. The discussion was not concluded

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION 872—1000

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved that the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Select Committee. The consideration was not concluded . . .

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1958—

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1958. Further discussion on the Statutory Resolution *re*. Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, further consideration of the motion to refer the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958 to a Select Committee and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions

GIPND—LSII—119LSD—30-8-8—950